FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Middle East & North Africa

Vol V No 188 *27 September 1978*

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

'Arafat Appeals to Arabs, Moslems on Jerusalem A 1 1/A7
Arab Boycott Chief Warns Companies Against Dealing With Israel A 1 1/A7
DPFLP's Hawatimah Threatens 'Resistance' to Egypt A 2 1/A8
Paris Journal: Camp David Led to Egyptian-Israeli Alliance A 2 1/A8
[Paris AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DUWALI 23 Sep]

ARABIAN PENINSULA

BAHRAIN

Official Receives Letter From Libyan Army Chief C 1 1/A10

OMAN

Minister of State Leaves for UNGA Session C 1 1/A10

SAUDI ARABIA

Syria's Al-Asad, Khaddam Visit Saudi Officials C 1 1/A10
Attend Banquet C 1 1/A10
Begin Talks C 1 1/A10
King Khalid Receives Egyptian Deputy Premier C 2 1/A11
Jidda 'UKAZ Praises Stand on Camp David [21 Sep] C 2 1/A11

YEMEN--PDRY

'Ali Nasir Muhammad Interviewed by Amman AR-RA'Y [26 Sep] C 3 1/A12
Minister Calls for Unity, Condemns 'Interference' C 5 1/A14
Security Minister Condemns 'Sabotage' From North C 7 1/B2

YEMEN--YAR

President Attends Military Celebration in San'a' C 7 1/B2
Ambassador to Iran Comments on Relations C 8 1/B3

EGYPT

At-Tuhami Reveals Camp David Discussions on Jerusalem D 1 1/B4
Ghali Discusses Arab Reaction to Camp David Agreements D 1 1/B4
[Paris LE MONDE 26 Sep]
Butrus Ghali Briefs Arab Ambassadors on Camp David Agreements D 4 1/B7
Meets With W. European Envoys D 5 1/B8
Briefs Asian Ambassadors D 5 1/B8
MENA: Atherton To Visit Egypt 30 September D 5 1/B8
General Siilasvuo Arrives in Cairo D 6 1/B9
MENA Report on National Democratic Party Program D 6 1/B9
MENA: Authorities Arrest Members of Communist Organization D 7 1/B10
Arab Socialist Party Newspaper Fails To Appear 26 Sep D 8 1/B11
[illegible] Column D 8 1/B11

IRAQ

INA: Syrian Authorities Harass Iraqi Diplomats E 1 1/B12
Egyptian Authorities Refuse Entry to Iraqis E 1 1/B12
Ba'thists Leave for Tripoli People's Congress E 1 1/B12
PDRY Envoy Arrives in Baghdad, Makes Statement E 1 1/B12
Meets With Al-Bakr E 2 1/B13
Iraqi-Bulgarian Mixed Commission Meets in Baghdad E 2 1/B13
Officials Discuss Cooperation E 2 1/B13
VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY Director Arrives in Baghdad E 2 1/B13
Talks Begin E 3 1/B14
Ba'th Party Founder Michel 'Aflaq Returns From Abroad E 3 1/B14
Trade Minister Meets With Swiss Economic Delegation E 3 1/B14
Defense Minister Returns From Yugoslavia E 3 1/B14

JORDAN

Text of King Husayn's 23 Sep Press Conference F 1 1/C1
Damascus Reports al-Asad's Talks in Amman F 9 1/C9
Al-Asad Leaves for Saudi Arabia; Husayn Talks to Press F 9 1/C9
Radio Comment F 10 1/C10
Press Comment F 11 1/C11
U.S. Roving Ambassador Atherton Arrives in Amman F 12 1/C12
Libyan Information Minister Praises Jordan's Stand F 12 1/C12
[Amman JNA 26 Sep]

LEBANON

Sarkis Sees U.S. Envoy; Meets With Ministers G 1 1/C13
Cabinet Meets; Prime Minister Makes Statement G 1 1/C13
Government Said To Request Renewal of Arab Forces' Mandate G 2 1/C14
Norwegian UNIFIL Soldier Shot Near Mar Mikhayil G 2 1/C14
Voice of Lebanon Reports Incidents in Beirut G 3 1/D1
Western Areas Hit G 3 1/D1
Fierce Fighting in Suburbs G 3 1/D1
Christian Leaders Plan To Issue South Lebanon ID Cards G 3 1/D1
Delegation Rejects Proposal G 3 1/D1
Damascus Reports Further G 4 1/D2
Baghdad VOP Reports Israeli Incursions, Clashes G 4 1/D2

SYRIA

Kuwait's AL-ANBA': No Syrian-Soviet Friendship Treaty H 1 1/D3
President Hafiz al-Asad Arrives in Saudi Arabia H 1 1/D3
TISHRIN Calls on Arabs To Rally Behind Syria H 1 1/D3

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

SRV's Nguyen Huu Tho Meets With Officials I 1 1/D5
Boumediene Receives WPC Message on Camp David I 1 1/D5
ASH-SHA'B Views Release of Camp David Letters [23 Sep] I 2 1/D6
ASH-SHA'B Comments on Steadfastness Conference [23 Sep] I 3 1/D7

LIBYA

Uganda's Amin Arrives To Meet With Al-Qadhdhafi I 4 1/D8
Received by Al-Qadhdhafi I 5 1/D9
At-Turayki Confers With Tunisia's Fitouri I 5 1/D9
Maltese Deputy Prime Minister Arrives for Talks I 5 1/D9
Meets With At-Turayki I 5 1/D9
Departs 26 Sep I 6 1/D10
General Arab People's Congress Concludes Meeting I 6 1/D10
Recommendations Adopted I 7 1/D11

WESTERN SAHARA

Fourth POLISARIO Conference Begins Session I 9 1/D13
Statement Issued I 9 1/D13
Address by Secretary General I 10 1/D14
Defense Ministry Issues Military Communique I 11 1/E1

BRIEFS

TAP Newscast for Maghreb; Regional Communications Networks I 11 1/E1

ISRAEL

Begin Briefs Knesset Committee on Camp David N 1 1/E2
Cabinet Session Precedes 27 Sep Knesset Debate N 1 1/E2
Burg Speaks at MAFDAL Meeting; Gush Demonstrates N 1 1/E2
MAFDAL Seeks Meeting With Begin on Knesset Vote N 2 1/E3
Hammer Reportedly Will Not Resign [HA'AREZ 27 Sep] N 2 1/E3
Begin Speaks on Knesset Vote, Treaty With Egypt N 2 1/E3
Gur Has Reservations on Camp David Agreements ['AL HAMISHMAR 26 Sep] N 3 1/E4
Begin Criticizes Peres, Praises Rabin N 3 1/E4
Dayan's Comments on Camp David Accords Reported N 4 1/E5
Abba Eban Urges Cooperation With Egypt N 5 1/E6
Preparations for Joint Egypt-Israel Committee N 5 1/E6
Military Delegation To Leave for Cairo This Week N 5 1/E6
Egypt To Demand Entire Sinai Infrastructure [HA'AREZ 27 Sep] N 5 1/E6
Minister Pat Discusses Settlement Evacuation [YEDI'OT AHARONOT 26 Sep] N 6 1/E7
Six New Factories Approved for Yamit [YEDI'OT AHARONOT 26 Sep] N 6 1/E7
Minister Pat Promises Yamit Construction To Continue N 6 1/E7
Sharon on Continued Development in S. Sinai [HA'AREZ 25 Sep] N 7 1/E8
Al-'Arish Residents March in Support of Accords N 7 1/E8
Qiryat Arba' Settlers Protest Construction Freeze N 7 1/E8
General Strike in Qazrin Supports Yamit Settlers N 7 1/E8
Comments by W. Bank Notables on Autonomy Plan N 7 1/E8
Explosive Found Near Office of W. Bank Moderate [YEDI'OT AHARONOT 25 Sep] N 8 1/E9
Haddad Denies Plan To Issue 'Free Lebanon' ID Cards N 8 1/E9

IRAN

Shah Interviewed on Domestic, Regional Situations [Milan CORRIERE DELLA SERA 21 Sep] R 1 1/E10
Rastakhiz Official: Party Will Probably Fragment R 5 1/E14
Javad Sa'id Elected Rastakhiz Party Secretary General R 5 1/E14
Shah Receives U.S. Ambassador Atherton R 6 1/E1
Investigations of Two Organizations Reported R 6 1/E1
Changes in Curfew Hours Announced R 6 1/E1
Karaj Curfew R 6 1/E1
[illegible] R 6 1/E1

SOUTH ASIA

INDIA

Desai Notes Improved Foreign, Domestic Relations	S	1	1/F2
Vajpayee Meets With Bhutan Foreign Minister in Delhi	S	2	1/F3
Foreign Minister Vajpayee Leaves for UN Session	S	2	1/F3
Deputy Chief Minister of India-Held Kashmir Resigns	S	3	1/F4
Chief Minister Explains Reason	S	3	1/F4

NEPAL

Prime Minister Says Visit to PRC Will Help Cement Ties	S	3	1/F4
Further Remarks	S	4	1/F5
Tibetan Goodwill Delegation, PRC Survey Team Leave	S	4	1/F5

PAKISTAN

Foreign Office Spokesman on Camp David Accord	S	5	1/F6
Further Statement	S	5	1/F6
Spokesman Reports Afghan President To Visit	S	6	1/F7
Agha Shahi Leaves for New York UNGA Session	S	6	1/F7
Haq Promulgates Laws on Separate Electorates	S	6	1/F7

BRIEFS

CDR Relief to Afghanistan; FRG Grant to Afghanistan; Bangladesh-FRG Agreement; Soviet-Aided Plant in Bangladesh; Japanese Grant to Bangladesh; Pakistan Ships to PRC	S	7	1/F8

Item 856-B-6 P. Ex 7.10: FBIS-MEA-78-188

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'ARAFAT APPEALS TO ARABS, MOSLEMS ON JERUSALEM

NC262002Y Doha QNA in Arabic 1927 GMT 26 Sep 78 NC

[Text] Doha, 26 September--PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has addressed an appeal to the Arab and Moslem world to be alert to the real dangers posed by the Camp David agreements to the land of Palestine--particularly to the land of Jerusalem, "the land of the prophet's night journey."

In his statement, which was published by the PLO office in Doha this evening, 'Arafat asked the Arabs and Moslems to take immediate measures to prevent implementation of what is planned for the city of Arab Jerusalem, which is now facing the danger of being totally lost to Zionism.

The PLO chairman urged the Arab and Moslem masses, all the ulema, the intellectuals and the leaders, to be alert to the danger which weighs heavily on the city of Jerusalem. 'Arafat also appealed to them to raise their voices loudly, proclaim the jihad [Moslem struggle], and take measures which will insure confrontation of the plot against their Jerusalem and against the land of Palestine--the land of divine missions and prophets. 'Arafat also urged them to reject anything harmful to the Arabism of Jerusalem, regardless of the cost and the sacrifices, and to initiate serious and constructive action to save Jerusalem, liberate Palestine and restore the Palestinian people's rights.

ARAB BOYCOTT CHIEF WARNS COMPANIES AGAINST DEALING WITH ISRAEL

JN261107Y Amman JNA in Arabic 0940 GMT 26 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Damascus, 26 September--Sayyid al-Barqi, commissioner general of the Arab Boycott of Israel Bureau, has warned foreign companies and establishments operating in the Arab countries against violating the rules and provisions of the Arab boycott of Israel.

Al-Barqi said these companies and establishments must realize that recent developments in the Middle East will absolutely not affect the activities of the Arab boycott of Israel or its organs, which are continuing to perform their pan-Arab tasks.

Al-Barqi explained: the decision to set up the Arab Boycott of Israel Bureau was a collective one by the Arab League. The laws, regulations, and rules governing the work and measures of the Arab boycott of Israel and its application were unanimously approved by the Arabs and by resolutions issued by the Arab League Council. Therefore, the Arab Boycott of Israel Bureau will continue to implement its decisions without any relaxation as long as the Arab League Council has issued no resolutions to the contrary.

Al-Barqi warned foreign companies and establishments operating in the Arab homeland or those willing to begin activities in the Arab countries against violating the rules in force vis-a-vis the Arab boycott of Israel or not responding to the requests of the boycott organs, since this will certainly damage the interests of these companies and establishments in the Arab homeland.

DPFLP'S HAWATIMAH THREATENS 'RESISTANCE' TO EGYPT

NC2310147 Paris AFP in English 1005 GMT 23 Sep 78 NC

[Text] Paris, Sep 23 (AFP)--Nayif Hawatimah, leader of the hard-line Democratic [Popular] Front for the Liberation of Palestine, today threatened "resistance" to Egypt which he said would end by bringing down President Anwar as-Sadat's regime. In an interview in the French left-wing weekly LE NOUVEL OBSERVATEUR, he said his organization was "stripped and powerless in the face of the application of the Israeli-Egyptian Sinai agreement."

"But," he added, "we have the means to block the agreement aimed at liquidating the Palestinian cause. Our resistance will finish by having repercussions on the domestic situation in Egypt, and in bringing down the regime."

Mr Hawatimah also accused Saudi Arabia of "complicity in the Camp David plot" to the extent it gave President as-Sadat the right to conclude a separate peace. He called for an alliance between the Soviet Union and the Arab "steadfastness" front opposed to Egyptian peace moves.

PARIS JOURNAL: CAMP DAVID LED TO EGYPTIAN-ISRAELI ALLIANCE

LD2620467 Paris AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DUWALI in Arabic 23 Sep 78 pp 1, 14 LD

[Excerpts] Our diplomatic correspondent writes: AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DUWALI has obtained from well-informed Arab and U.S. sources information revealing secrets that have not been reported regarding the Camp David conference and the results to which it has led and which have confronted the Middle East with a new, dangerous situation. It can be said that the tripartite summit has led to the emergence of a real Egyptian-Israeli alliance backed by the United States. Among the basic objectives of this alliance is to try to "end" the Arab-Israeli conflict and draw up a new political map for the area--a map with all the changes involving this or that country, depending on the extent of the involvement of the respective country in the declared and undeclared resolutions of the Camp David conference.

The reports we obtained clarify and reveal the seriousness of these resolutions and their imminent and long term impacts on the Lebanese situation.

The separate Egyptian-Israeli agreements were an American plan drawn up by Carter's adviser, Brzezinski--a plan which Carter put to As-Sadat and Begin for the first time on Monday, 11 September. The plan was discussed throughout the week until it was officially adopted on Sunday, 17 September. There was opposition to this plan within the Egyptian delegation, particularly by Foreign Minister Muhammad Ibrahim Kamil. As-Sadat was reluctant, but then resolved the matter and adopted the plan on Friday. On that day, Minister Kamil resigned. Carter played a principal role in convincing As-Sadat of the merits of the contents of the agreement, by promising him big U.S. aid for Egyptian economic projects as well as for Egyptian-Israeli projects.

He also promised to supply the Egyptian army with new weapons and to reorganize it under U.S. supervision with a view to turning it from an army fighting Israel to one having other Egyptian and African tasks. He also sought to assure him that he will convince the influential Arab parties to support him--even if implicitly--and not to abandon him.

Only 2 hours after signing the Camp David agreement at the White House, Washington informed Moscow of the contents of the two documents in an explanatory letter. The Americans did not think that Moscow would seriously and practically oppose the agreements, particularly since they do not provide for sending U.S. forces to the area or concluding a security pact with Israel. The first touchstone of the Soviet attitude will be at the meeting to be held next week between Vance and Gromyko in New York. There are some who expect a "surprise" in U.S.-USSR relations, such as the signing of a new SALT agreement and the holding of a Carter-Brezhnev summit meeting.

The Lebanese situation was discussed at Camp David from three aspects: how to "rehabilitate" the Palestinians in Lebanon, the Syrian role, and the Israeli role in the coming stage. Certain U.S. quarters believe that the coming stage should be one of trying to "convince" the Lebanese and other parties concerned with Palestinian rehabilitation on whether it should be done with the help of an Arab-U.S.-European plan along the lines of the Marshall Plan, which would aid Lebanon economically and help in the country's rehabilitation, or whether to resort to other means. The American plan is not yet clear in this regard.

During the closed meeting between President as-Sadat and some Arab ambassadors in Washington last Tuesday, the Egyptian president said that together with President Carter and French President Giscard d'Estaing he will try to convene an internal Lebanese peace conference, maybe in Paris, under Arab and international supervision in order to deal with all aspects of the Lebanese problem. President as-Sadat criticized the policies of some Arab countries toward Lebanon; he also criticized Begin's policy toward Lebanon.

Some experts at the U.S. State Department believe that the majority of Palestinians now residing in Lebanon will remain there and that a maximum of 10 percent of them could be returned to the West Bank and Gaza if an agreement on that area is reached at the end of the specified 5-year transitional period.

BAHRAIN

OFFICIAL RECEIVES LETTER FROM LIBYAN ARMY CHIEF

JN261903Y Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1825 GMT 26 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Manama, 26 September--His Highness Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah, Bahraini heir apparent and minister of defense, has received a letter from Brig Gen Al i Bakr Yunis Jabir, commander in chief of the Libyan armed forces. The letter was delivered by the Libyan ambassador to Bahrain when His Highness Shaykh Hamad received him today.

OMAN

MINISTER OF STATE LEAVES FOR UNGA SESSION

JN261301Y Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0915 GMT 26 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Muscat, 26 September--Qais 'Abd al-Mun'im Zawawi, minister of state for foreign affairs at the Sultanate of Oman, this morning left for New York to attend the meetings of the 33d session of the UN General Assembly. During the meetings, the General Assembly will discuss several economic issues, including the application of a new international economic order.

SAUDI ARABIA

SYRIA'S AL-ASAD, KHADDAM VISIT SAUDI OFFICIALS

Attend Banquet

LD262044Y Riyadh SNA in Arabic 2004 GMT 26 Sep 78 LD

[Text] At-Ta'if--This evening His Royal Highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the deputy prime minister, at his palace in Al-Khalidiyah in At-Ta'if, gave a banquet in honor of His Excellency Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and the delegation accompanying him, which primarily includes His Excellency 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister.

The banquet was attended by a number of princes, in particular His Royal Highness Prince Mish'al ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz; His Royal Highness Prince Mutib ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, minister of public works and housing; His Royal Highness Prince Badr ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, deputy commander of the National Guard; and His Royal Highness Prince Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the interior minister. The banquet was also attended by a number of ministers and senior civil and military officials.

Begin Talks

LD270948Y Riyadh SNA in Arabic 0900 GMT 27 Sep 78 LD

[Text] At-Ta'if--Syrian-Saudi talks between his excellency the Syrian president and His Royal Highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, his majesty's viceroy and crown prince, began at 1100 this morning at the Ash-Shiyafah palace in At-Ta'if.

So far the talks have been concerned with a review of all Arab and international issues of interest to the Arab and Islamic worlds, and the present conditions surrounding the Arab homeland. They have also been concerned with the means of bolstering and strengthening bilateral relations between the kingdom and Syria at the present time and in the future.

On the Syrian side, 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Fawzi al-Kayyali, member of the Central Command of the National Committee; and 'Abd al-Karim 'Adi, minister of state for foreign affairs; took part in the talks. On the Saudi side, His Royal Highness Prince Mutib ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, minister of public works and housing; His Royal Highness Prince Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, minister of the interior; and Shaykh 'Abd ar-Rahman Mansuri, under secretary in the Foreign Ministry for political affairs; have taken part.

SNA has learned that the talks are going to be of great importance within the framework of the wise Saudi policy, which always strives to combine words with the unity of the Arab rank.

KING KHALID RECEIVES EGYPTIAN DEPUTY PREMIER

LD262258Y Riyadh SNA in Arabic 2002 GMT 26 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Geneva--His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz at his residence in Geneva at 1230 [as received] received His Excellency Hasan at-Tuhami, the deputy prime minister of the Arab Republic of Egypt, and envoy of His Excellency Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat to ask after his majesty's health.

JIDDA 'UKAZ PRAISES STAND ON CAMP DAVID

LD261522Y Jidda 'UKAZ in Arabic 21 Sep 78 p 1 LD

[Editorial]

[Text] The statement issued by the kingdom the day before yesterday on the outcome of Camp David was received with great interest in both Arab and foreign capitals.

This interest was evident in the Arab and world newspapers, which gave it front page coverage, as well as in the world radio newscasts in the various languages.

This great importance is due to the distinguished position that the Saudi Arabian Kingdom enjoys and the great respect for its views, whether in the Western countries or in the Arab, Asian and African countries.

The interest is also owing to the fact that the kingdom's statement has affirmed that what has been achieved at the Camp David conference is not considered an acceptable final peace solution. This is because the conference did not specifically clarify whether Israel will withdraw from all the Arab territories it occupied by force, foremost of which is holy Jerusalem. Nor did it provide for the Palestinian people's right to determine their future and to establish a state on their own land. The conference also ignored the role of the PLO.

The initiative taken by the kingdom in issuing this statement the day after the Camp David documents were issued goes to prove that the kingdom has been following what was going on in the Camp David talks with great interest, because of its desire that the talks should achieve the just peace the Arabs have been striving for, particularly the Palestinian people, of whom hundreds of thousands have been dispersed because of repeated Israeli aggression.

The decisions adopted by the Arabian Peninsula states--Kuwait, Qatar and the YAR--show that they adopt the same stand as that of the kingdom in calling for the need to return Jerusalem to the fold of Arabism after total Israeli withdrawal from the occupied territories and the establishment of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination. They also adopt the same attitude regarding the need to restore Arab solidarity.

The kingdom's statement on the outcome of the Camp David conference will go on record as one of the important documents in the history of the present stage of the cause and as a complement to the many documents and statements issued by the kingdom earlier concerning the Middle East problem, in which the kingdom repeated more than once the need for Arab solidarity to achieve the Arab countries' aspirations for the achievement of triumph against the Israeli enemy.

YEMEN--PDRY

'ALI NASIR MUHAMMAD INTERVIEWED BY AMMAN AR-RA'Y

JN2612327 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 26 Sep 78 p 8 JN

[Interview with Chairman of the PDRY Presidential Council 'Ali Nasir Muhammad by AR-RA'Y correspondent 'Abdallah al-'Utum in Damascus at the conclusion of the steadfastness and confrontation conference]

[Text] On the PDRY's strategic position, Chairman 'Ali Nasir said: Bab El Mandes has strategic importance in the Red Sea. It affects the whole Arab area. Being a littoral country on the Red Sea and proceeding from its faith in its absolute sovereignty over its territory, the PDRY has adhered to the principle of free navigation in Bab El Mandes and made it a waterway to serve the interests of all countries and peoples. The PDRY, however, maintains that we will not allow any attempt at aggression against our country's independence and national sovereignty.

On the unity of the two parts of Yemen, Chairman 'Ali Nasir said: Our Yemeni people and Yemeni territory have been one throughout history. Because the interests of colonizing and reactionary regimes were not in agreement with the unity of the people, territory and the Yemeni regime, they partitioned Yemen and consecrated the secession and division. We will not recognize this; we consider it a colonialist scheme. The unity of Yemen is a noble and strategic aim of our revolution and of the struggle of our people with the rest of the nationalist forces in the Yemeni homeland for restoring unity and laying its foundations on a modern and democratic basis.

Concerning the murder of Al-Ghashmi and Salim Rubayi' 'Ali, Chairman 'Ali Nasir said: The events that took place and are taking place in Yemen are part of a scheme that is being carried out in the Arabian Peninsula, the gulf area and the Arab region in general. We cannot separate these events from what is taking place in the Arab area. The assassination of Lt Col Ahmad Husayn al-Ghashmi and the abortive coup attempt on 26 June were only a link in that scheme aimed at overthrowing our national regime and eliminating the achievements our people have attained in the past years through struggle and sacrifices. The scheme was also aimed at dragging the area into destructive civil war. However, we managed to foil the coup attempt and to confront the plans for kindling war and sedition. We are still confronting these hostile schemes aimed against our revolution and regime. No one, no matter how strong he is, can turn our people back.

Regarding the political organization in the PDRY, Chairman 'Ali Nasir said: The United Political Organization-National Front is the organization that guides and plays the leading role in the political, economic, social and cultural life. Our United Political Organization was formed at the unity conference held among the groups of the Democratic National Action 11-13 October 1975. This organization was a direct result of the serious democratic dialog which took place among these groups after the victory of progressive current in the National Front and the implementation of the corrective movement on 22 June 1965.

The basic strategic aim of the unity of the groups of democratic national action in the PDRY and the establishment of the United Political Organization-National Front is the formation of our Vanguard Party, which is now making large-scale preparations to convene its first conference in October.

On the PDRY's relations with Haile Mariam and participation in the current war in Eritrea, Chairman 'Ali Nasir said: There are clear relations between the PDRY and Ethiopia, like our relations with all friendly countries. Mutual cooperation between our two countries and governments takes place in all fields within this framework, both through joint struggle against imperialism and Zionism and at the level of bilateral relations. Concerning allegations spread by hostile forces of our country's participation in the war in Eritrea, the PDRY's stand was and still is keen interest in solving the differences that arise in the area through peaceful means and in avoiding involvement in the schemes aimed at creating tension and regional and civil wars.

On the PDRY's relations with the Soviet Union and the PRC, Chairman 'Ali Nasir said: There are clear and continuing relations between the PDRY and the Soviet Union based on friendship, cooperation and joint struggle. We consider the socialist countries as the natural and strategic allies of national regimes and forces in the world in their struggle for freedom, independence, progress and peace. The PDRY also has cooperation relations with the PRC, as with other countries. It is obvious that our foreign policy adopts, among other basic principles, the principle of peaceful coexistence among various regimes on the basis of respect for independence, sovereignty, mutual respect, nonintervention in internal affairs and joint cooperation.

Concerning reports that the PDRY is an arsenal of Soviet weaponry and on the presence of military personnel from Cuba and the socialist countries in the PDRY Army, Chairman 'Ali Nasir said: This is an allegation that we are tired of hearing. Hostile circles repeat this allegation to justify their continuous outrageous hostility toward our revolution and people. As I have told you, we have relations with the Soviet Union, Cuba and the socialist countries. We highly appreciate the support and solidarity given by these countries to our people. There is no need for the presence of such forces in our country. We are capable of defending our land. Insistence by certain quarters that foreign forces are present in our country is an attempt to divert attention from foreign military preparations and concentrations. There are Soviet and Cuban experts in our country to train our armed forces in the use of Soviet arms. Where there are Western arms, there will necessarily be Western experts.

On the steadfastness conference which concluded in Damascus, Chairman 'Ali Nasir said: These resolutions were an answer to the ill-omened results of the Camp David summit in which Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat made new concessions and signed documents of capitulation to the Zionist enemy. We are confident that our conference will stand up to the Zionist scheme. We are confident that our conference will face up to the fateful pan-Arab responsibilities. During the meetings the PDRY delegation exerted efforts with the brothers participating in the conference to emerge with the positive and fruitful results.

Concerning the Jordanian statement, Chairman 'Ali Nasir said: We consider the Jordanian stand as a positive overture that prompts us to call for broadening the front of the Arab people and national forces that are resisting all capitulatory solutions in the Arab area plotting against sovereignty and distorting Arab character.

At the end of the interview Chairman 'Ali Nasir was willing to speak about the 5-year development plan in Jordan, which is supervised by His Highness Crown Prince Hasan. He said: I followed with extreme interest the conference of science and technology held recently in Amman. He said: We in the PDRY have a similar 5-year development plan.

On the Jordanian press, the brave Jordanian Army, the steadfastness of our people in the West Bank and on Israel's expansionist plans, the PDRY leader expressed his positive impressions and wished Jordan further strength and progress.

MINISTER CALLS FOR UNITY, CONDEMNS 'INTERFERENCE'

LD261318Y Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 25 Sep 78 LD/EA

[Excerpts] A ceremony was held at the national theater in Aden this evening [words indistinct] on the occasion of the 16th anniversary of the Glorious 26 September Revolution [in the YAR].

The ceremony was attended by brother 'Ali 'Abd ar-Razzaq al-Badib, member of the Politburo, member of the Presidential Council and secretary for the information and cultural departments in the Central Committee Secretariat and minister of culture and tourism; brother Salih Muslih al-Qasim, member of the Politburo and minister of the interior; 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Wali an-Nashir, member of the Politburo, minister of industry and acting minister of planning; a number of brother members of the Central Committee; ministers; high-ranking officials in the United Political Organization-National Front [UPONF] and government; and a large number of citizens.

Brother Salih Muslih al-Qasim delivered a speech at the ceremony on behalf of UPONF and the government. He said that this celebration, together with that of the brothers in the northern part of the country, of the 26 September Revolution is an affirmation of the unity of the struggle of the Yemeni people who (?made) this glorious revolution. He affirmed the support of Democratic Yemen and its unswerving intention to pursue its faithful and sincere efforts to guarantee correct and suitable circumstances for the realization of the objectives and (?aspirations) of the great Yemeni people.

He said that the southern part of the country is aware of the need to safeguard security, stability and peace; to guarantee the progress and prosperity of our people to reduce tension and hostility; and to forestall attempts to fan the flames of war. He added that [words indistinct] our stand of our profound faith in the unity of the Yemeni land and people and the common destiny of all our Yemeni masses in the north and south in the service and protection of the interests of our Yemeni people, while the reactionary [words indistinct] and imperialist forces are conspiring to reimpose (?their rule) and take full control of the Yemeni land, depending on [word indistinct] by local reactionaries and the direct intervention of the historical enemy of our people, who is now guiding and holding power in the northern part of the country and who is inciting the country to light the fire of war.

Brother Salih Muslih affirmed to the masses of the people of the southern part of the country that UPONF will repel any aggressive action [words indistinct] carried out by imperialism, reactionaries and their stooges to reverse its revolutionary causes, prevent their forward progress or [word indistinct] the strategy of the Yemeni revolution, whose first priority is Yemeni unity.

He spoke of the naked interference to which Democratic Yemen has been exposed since the success of the 14 October Revolution [words indistinct] despite its observance of the (?principle) of noninterference in the internal affairs of others. He also referred to the intention of the enemy of our Yemeni people (?to reverse) the gains of the 26 September Revolution, change the northern part and use it as a tool in a destructive war with the southern part.

He also spoke of the preparations for war against the PDRY being made by hostile and evil forces in the northern part of the homeland. He spoke of the cruel actions perpetrated by these forces, who are systematically eliminating honest citizens who have courageously defended the republican system since the advent of the 26 September Revolution and are responsible for (?the killing of) President Ibrahim al-Hamdi and his brother, 'Abdallah al-Hamdi. Today these forces are subjecting honest citizens to the most brutal forms of oppression, elimination, physical liquidation and [words indistinct] the San'a' group of stooges to accomplish their hostile and aggressive designs by (?lighting) the fire of war [words indistinct] by massing armed forces and mercenaries in the Al-Bayda, Ma'rib, Ash-Shaykh Sa'id, Qatabah and other regions.

He said that the desires of our Yemeni people (?do not) encompass a new war supported by imperialism and reactionaries. (?This was not in the interests of the Yemeni people.) He spoke about the role of imperialism and [word indistinct] for the purpose of (?frustrating) the interests of the classes of the Yemeni people. [lengthy passage indistinct]

He said that the rulers in San'a' should have already realized, and must now realize, that our people (?defeated) conspiracies long ago and therefore they should stop interfering in the internal affairs of our country and reject the decisions and orders of those who give them millions of riyals and gifts (?to divide) the Yemeni people. He added that our Yemeni people are asking themselves: Who would benefit from war between our sons? Why have the San'a' rulers failed to achieve the objectives set out during the regime of the late President Ibrahim al-Hamdi, which were designed to strengthen and develop fraternal relations between the two parts of the homeland?

He said that the [words indistinct] the deviation of the rulers of San'a' and their (?association with) the militant camp hostile to the revolution of the Yemeni people [words indistinct] to all its gains and interests will hasten their downfall because our Yemeni people are capable of refusing war [words indistinct] forever, as well as pursuing a revolutionary path until they build (?a new Yemen)--a united Democratic Yemen.

In his speech brother Salih Muslih al-Qasim, member of the Politburo and minister of the interior, urged the courageous armed forces to [word indistinct] unite with the (?honest) national forces, and especially those forces who (?refuse) to live under exploitation, backwardness, (?division), spiraling prices and corruption. [passage indistinct]

The time has come for them (?to fight their enemies) instead of fighting a savage war.

Brother Salih Muslih al-Qasim concluded his speech by saying that Democratic Yemen adheres to its constant stand and advocates the avoidance of war and the opening of a dialog with the rulers of San'a' for the sake of (?unity) and to (?avoid) destruction and killing.

[words indistinct] time of hysterical mass media propaganda, acts of sabotage, the massing of military forces and (?called for) the resumption of economic and commercial relations, the opening of the borders between the two parts and renewed support for unity. He said: By taking this stand, we (?express) the aspirations of our Yemeni people in the north and south who aspire for [word indistinct] liberation, progress and unity.

SECURITY MINISTER CONDEMNS 'SABOTAGE' FROM NORTH

LD261600Y Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 26 Sep 78 LD

[Report on an interview with Muhammad Sa'id 'Abdallah Muhsin, PDRY acting minister of state security, published in the 26 September issue of the paper 14 OCTOBER]

[Excerpts] Brother Muhammad Sa'id 'Abdallah Muhsin said: The historic enemies of the people will stop at nothing to plant the seeds of conflict among the sons of the one Yemeni people.

He stressed that mercenaries are still setting out from the northern part of the homeland from bases in Qaitabah, Al-Bayda' Harib and the border areas. They are using these places for sabotage against our progressive regime. This, he said, is in addition to the presence of massed military forces along the borders of Democratic Yemen. There are also foreign troops building military bases in neighboring areas and planning and instigating warfare.

The minister reiterated Democratic Yemen's rejection of a trusteeship status and the hostile plans drawn up by forces opposed to our Yemeni revolution. He also reiterated Democratic Yemen's affirmation of the freedom of navigation in all straits, including Bab El Mandeb.

YEMEN--YAR

PRESIDENT ATTENDS MILITARY CELEBRATION IN SAN'A'

JN261723Y San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 26 Sep 78 JN

[Excerpts] The YAR today celebrated the 16th anniversary of the 26 September Revolution which overthrew the imam's regime and established the just republican regime in its place. On this occasion brother Lt Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, today attended a big military parade held at the southern airport of San'a'. Military units representing the air force, the army and the navy took part in the parade. Among those who attended were Chief of Staff Lt Col 'Ali Salih (Husabah), ministers, the secretary general of the Supreme Committee for Financial and Administrative Correction, the vice president of the Supreme Law Council, Arab and foreign diplomats in San'a', and foreign guests to the celebrations of the September revolution as well as senior military officers and masses of Yemeni people who arrived in the capital to participate in these great celebrations.

At 0830 the president arrived at the parade grounds, where the band group played the national anthem. The president then inspected the honor guard and the military units, and then took his place on the main reviewing stand.

The chief of staff delivered a speech on this occasion in which he praised the history of the revolution. He also praised the sacrifices of the armed forces and security forces and their efforts aimed at protecting the revolution.

He stressed the role of the armed forces in developing the homeland. The armed forces have worked under the slogan "The Army For War and Development," he said. The chief of staff asserted that the armed forces will continue to carry out their responsibilities in the current development campaign and will rally behind our leader and president, 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih.

AMBASSADOR TO IRAN COMMENTS ON RELATIONS

LD260928Y Tehran PARS in English 0716 GMT 26 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Tehran, 25 Sept 78, PANA (PARS News Agency)--The Yemen Arab Republic sought expanded relations with Iran, especially in economic, technical and cultural fields, the Yemen Arab ambassador to the imperial court, Ahmad Muhammad al-Shegni, told a RANA reporter today. Al-Shegni, who was speaking to mark his country's national day, today, said that the two countries were reviewing two commercial and cultural agreements due to be signed by the end of 1978.

He said that two groups of Iranian oil experts had visited his country and another group was due to visit there in the near future. The Yemen Arab Republic had started its second five year plan, Al-Shegni said, hoping that Iran would cooperate in the fields of agriculture and technical affairs.

Al-Shegni emphasized that the two countries had identical views on almost all political and international issues. Referring Iran's role in the Middle East and the Persian Gulf, he said that Iran's objective was to preserve peace in the region, stressing that his country also believed that regional issues and the affairs of the Red Sea should be solved by the littoral states without foreign interference.

Al-Shegni said that his country had good relations with regional countries, big powers and almost all other countries.

He said that his government appreciated his imperial majesty the shahanshah aryamehr's attentions towards the Yemen Arab Republic and the friendly relations which existed between the two countries.

AT-TUHAMI REVEALS CAMP DAVID DISCUSSIONS ON JERUSALEM

NC270859Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 0810 GMT 27 Sep 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 27 September--Hasan at-Tuhami, the deputy prime minister for presidential affairs, has disclosed new secrets about the Camp David discussions connected with Arab Jerusalem. At-Tuhami said that Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan admitted the Arabism of Jerusalem to him at Camp David, saying: If the Arabs come to defend Jerusalem and establish security there, we would immediately hand it over to them.

In an interview to be broadcast by Arab [Egyptian] Television tonight, At-Tuhami says that at Camp David, Egypt insisted on the term "Arab Jerusalem" in recognition of the historical right of the Arab nation. He reveals that the question of Jerusalem threatened to cause the [Camp David] conference to fail at the last moment.

At-Tuhami explains that Egypt proposed the formation of an Arab force in Arab Jerusalem to maintain security and that no barbed wires or barriers be set up between Arab Jerusalem and its western side in order not to shut Jerusalem off from the faithful from all parts of the world. At-Tuhami adds that Israel rejected the Egyptian proposal and that Egypt rejected an Israeli proposal to hoist the flags of the Islamic world over the holy places in Jerusalem.

At-Tuhami then says that U.S. President Carter asked that the question of Jerusalem be left out of the discussions on the grounds that Jerusalem is Arab and that the issue was not a subject for discussion.

At-Tuhami points out that the letters exchanged between the U.S. President and President Anwar as-Sadat and between Carter and Begin confirm the U.S. official recognition of the Arabism of Jerusalem and of the need to restore it to its normal status and that these letters are considered a U.S. veto of any changes in the city.

At-Tuhami then reveals that he had thought about an Islamic and Christian march on Jerusalem to explain to Israel our ability to liberate the holy places. He says that the late King Faysal had sought to arrange such a march.

GHALI DISCUSSES ARAB REACTION TO CAMP DAVID AGREEMENTS

LD261545Y Paris LE MONDE in French 26 Sep 78 p 3 LD

[J.-P. Peroncel-Hugoz undated interview in Cairo with Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali: "Cairo: A Peace Limited to Egypt and Israel Would Be Dangerous and Useless"]

[Text] Cairo--Before answering our questions, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali was anxious to point out that "contrary to the rumors circulating in Cairo which you reported, with the exception of my colleague and friend Muhammad Ibrahim Kamil, there would have been no resignations, defections or absenteeism in the Egyptian delegation at Camp David or in our embassy in Washington. Every one of us participated fully alongside President as-Sadat in negotiations which were obviously extremely hard and extremely tiring."

"It was Sartre's 'In Camera,'" the minister explained, "with the one difference that the Camp David play had a happy ending."

[Question] Are you so sure? When you left you assured us (LE MONDE 3-4 September 1978) that not even a partial agreement was envisaged, for fear, you added, that "it would be interpreted as an obstacle to the overall agreement Egypt is seeking." Yet what you have brought back looks rather like a separate peace, does it not?

[Answer] Like that of so many others, your analysis is incorrect: Egypt does not want and will never want a separate peace because this would run counter to its vital interests as a major regional power. Moreover, at Camp David the United States agreed that it is in its own interest for Cairo to continue its role as a Near East leader. In any event, we would have continued and we will continue to feel total solidarity with the Arab world, of which we are an integral part. A peace limited to our country and Israel would be incomplete and fragile, and therefore dangerous and useless.

Believe me, to conclude a separate agreement and recover Sinai alone, we would not have needed to go to Camp David and mobilize President Carter for 2 weeks. We strove there for a real peace, an institutionalized peace as, for example, Franco-German relations are today, with all their institutions which have gradually eliminated the old misunderstandings.

[Question] To achieve this complete peace you would have had to be supported by the Arab countries. Yet even your firmest allies are deserting you....

[Answer] In the East passions are often stronger initially than interests and reasoning, but wait for the emotion provoked in Arab capitals by the Camp David results to subside--an emotion heightened, moreover, by surprise, since most of these capitals had been predicting that the conference would fail or that the mountain would produce a mouse. Remember what happened after the two stages of military disengagement in Sinai in 1974-75 or at the time of President as-Sadat's visit to Jerusalem in 1977: There was the same uproar, the same rumors which gradually died down. After us Syria too signed a disengagement agreement with Israel!....

In the immediate term, let us allow sensitive reactions to calm down and intelligence gradually to gain the upper hand. Let us hope too that certain Arab regimes will be more attentive to their public opinion--which is, alas, muzzled--for we believe that the prospect of peace is as popular with public opinion in these countries as in Egypt.

Syria Could Change Its Mind

[Question] What does Cairo intend to do to persuade its Arab partners to cooperate?

[Answer] We will do everything in our power to establish an equal balance between the advantages we will gain with regard to Sinai and those which the Palestinians will enjoy in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank, it being understood that we will replace Jordan in the latter area if the Jordanians persist in refusing to cooperate. The first withdrawal from Sinai should coincide with the end of the military government in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, the second with the formation of the Palestinian authority and so forth. As the Israeli occupation shrinks like a wild ass's skin, the Palestinians in the region will realize that it is in their interests to play the game. At all events the process started at Camp David is irreversible and, as the texts are applied, the situation is bound to improve gradually with regard to the idea of a Palestinian entity.

On the diplomatic level we will try to obtain the consensus of an initial group of Arab states, nonalined countries and the Moslem world. [paragraph continues]

African governments will also understand that it is in their interests to help us insure that Israel gradually becomes just another state, hence a state which will stop maintaining special relations with South Africa, which will weaken the latter and help the total liberation of Africa.

[Question] At the moment it seems unlikely that you will manage to convince the Syrians and Palestinians by these methods that your policy is justified.

[Answer] Syria may change its mind when it realizes that Camp David means that, if Syria signs a peace treaty with Israel similar to the Egyptian treaty, the Golan Heights will be restored on conditions similar to those governing the restoration of Sinai. (LE MONDE editor's note: The peninsula is to be completely evacuated and to have a demilitarized frontier zone.)

We worked with determination for the Palestinians at Camp David--if only they knew!--and it would be a good idea for them to reread the texts carefully.

[Question] Perhaps. But what the Palestinians mainly see is that Jewish settlements and Israeli soldiers will remain on their soil....

[Answer] There are on the West Bank some 750,000 Palestinians and 4,000-5,000 Israeli settlers. As for military occupiers, we have obtained the promise that their number would be halved (LE MONDE note: from 11,000 to 6,000). Let us do for Palestine what Bourguiba once did for Tunisia. We cannot achieve everything in a day. It is impossible to solve in a few months a problem as difficult as this, which, as you know, has been with us for the past 30 years. An autonomous Palestinian government is to last for a 5-year period. After that Egypt and the Arab world will be in a position to obtain through negotiations other advantages for the Palestinians, provided they help us by showing skill and wisdom. Let the dynamics of a peaceful settlement be created.

[Question] But even if the Palestinians in Jordan and Gaza were to successfully play the game of agreements, external Palestinians would remain....

[Answer] We have not overlooked them, but it is true that we first thought of the internal ones who are the more unfortunate since they have been enduring Israeli military occupation for over 10 years. Here too let us proceed step by step and let us reread the Camp David documents--they clearly provide for the return of people expelled from the West Bank and Gaza in 1967 and also for "a rapid, just and permanent solution to the problem of refugees." And whenever Palestinian refugees are mentioned you first think of the 1948 refugees.

[Question] Did you discuss the question of Lebanon at Camp David?

[Answer] The idea of a settlement under the auspices of Egypt, France and the United States is gaining ground. The idea is to eventually conclude a renewed national agreement among the Lebanese, only in a Lebanon a little freer as far as its movements are concerned.

[Question] You can imagine an easing of tension and eventually a gradual general settlement in the Near East, but will it prove sound if the other superpower is not a party to it?

[Answer] It is true that one of the bases of the success at Camp David, apart from a desire for peace, was the three participants' determination to check Soviet influence in the Arab-African area. [paragraph continues]

Having said this, you will notice that we have insured the inclusion in the agreements not only of a reference to Security Council Resolution 242 of 1967 but also a reference to Resolution 338 which ended the October 1973 war and is the document that led to the Geneva conference which was cochaired by the Soviet Union. Similarly, the five big powers from the Security Council will be asked to approve, sign and guarantee any peace agreements. A general conference which would ratify a series of bilateral aggreements would be completely consistent with this spirit of cooperation and international detente.

[Question] The Egyptian people have just acclaimed peace in the streets of Cairo, but is this already peace since so many problems remain to be solved?

[Answer] I believe that we have taken very big steps forward toward peace but that we still have a very long way to go and that, even when a peace agreement is signed by all, it will be necessary to carefully nurture peace for a very long time. However, we lack no winning cards to insure success--we made Israel admit at Camp David that America will henceforth be a full participant in all Egyptian-Israeli peace talks. We offered the Israelis a way to emerge from their psychological ghetto and the Palestinians a way to emerge from their concentration camp universe. Let us hope that they will all be able to take advantage of these means while there still is time.

BUTRUS GHALI BRIEFS ARAB AMBASSADORS ON CAMP DAVID AGREEMENTS

NC2610307 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1000 GMT 26 Sep 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 26 September--Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and Acting Foreign Minister Dr Butrus Ghali met today with the Arab ambassadors in Cairo. The meeting was one in a series of meetings with ambassadors accredited to Cairo to brief them on the results of the Camp David conference and the dimensions of the situation in the Middle East during the coming stage.

MENA has learned that during the meeting the Arab ambassadors asked a number of questions concerning the dimensions of the Camp David conference and its results in connection with their compatibility with the Arab strategy decided upon at the Arab summit conferences, particularly the Rabat conference, as regards complete Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories and the Palestinian people's rights.

The minister of state for foreign affairs also explained that the Camp David decisions implement UN Security Council Resolution 242, which the majority of Arab states, particularly the confrontation states, approved at the Rabat summit conference.

MENA has also learned that the Arab ambassadors asked about the significance of the participation of Jordan and Egypt in the negotiations, which will also include Israel and Palestinian representatives. Dr Butrus Ghali explained that such participation is similar to UN participation in the process of the transfer of power to any newly independent state.

The minister of state for foreign affairs affirmed that Egypt will undertake this role if Jordan refuses to participate in the negotiations. In this case, Egypt will be regarded as a third party helping to hand over power to the new entity.

After the meeting the Sudanese ambassador to Egypt, Muhammad Mirghani, told MENA that the meeting was extremely useful and fruitful and that during the meeting Dr Butrus Ghali presented a detailed explanation of the dimensions of the Camp David agreements.

Meets With W. European Envoys

NC261515Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1443 GMT 26 Sep 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 26 September--Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and Acting Foreign Minister Dr Butrus Ghali met this afternoon with the ambassadors of the West European states in Cairo. The meeting comes within the framework of the meetings he is holding with the ambassadors of the various states to explain the results and dimensions of the Camp David conference. During the meeting, which was attended by 19 ambassadors, the minister reviewed the dimensions and articles of the two Camp David agreements. He emphasized that the real objective Egypt is seeking to achieve in its peace efforts is a comprehensive solution for the Palestinian issue and the attainment of the Palestinian people's rights.

The ambassadors of the West European states expressed their governments' support for and approval of President Anwar Sadat's efforts for a comprehensive peace in the Middle East.

Briefs Asian Ambassadors

NC262230Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 2124 GMT 26 Sep 78 NC

[Excerpts] Cairo, 26 September--Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali this evening continued his meetings with the ambassadors of the various states in Cairo to brief them on the results of the Camp David conference and the dimensions of the Middle East situation. This evening, Dr Butrus Ghali met with the ambassadors and charges d'affaires of the Asian states in Cairo.

Dr Butrus Ghali opened the 2-hour meeting by affirming that Egypt is devoting its attention to achieving an overall settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict. Dr Ghali emphasized that the two Camp David agreements are based on the implementation of Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338. He said that most of the Arab countries have recognized these two resolutions as a basis for the settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

In the ensuing discussion, Dr Butrus Ghali explained the two agreements in detail, particularly in relation to the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. He said that during the discussions, Egypt had centered its efforts on the West Bank and Gaza. He added that Egypt wants the states which have helped Egypt to continue to support it, adding that Egypt's aim will continue to be the achievement of a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East issue.

The ambassadors expressed their understanding and appreciation of Egypt's efforts for peace.

MENA: ATHERTON TO VISIT EGYPT 30 SEPTEMBER

NC261655Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1622 GMT 26 Sep 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 26 September--MENA has learned that Alfred Atherton, U.S. roving ambassador to the Middle East, will arrive in Cairo next Saturday. During his stay, Atherton will hold important talks within the context of the contacts underway concerning post-Camp David developments.

This visit will be a part of Atherton's present important tour of Middle East states, including Kuwait, Israel, Iran and Egypt.

GENERAL SIILASVUO ARRIVES IN CAIRO

NC2620052 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2000 GMT 26 Sep 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 26 September--Gen Ensio Siilasvuo, general coordinator of the UN forces in the Middle East, today arrived in Cairo from Jerusalem.

MENA REPORT ON NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY PROGRAM

NC2617582 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1315 GMT 26 Sep 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 26 September--The National Democratic Party [NDP] program has affirmed the NDP's commitment to the principles of democratic socialism. It also affirms its desire that the solutions that have been proposed for improving Egyptian society be realistic and divorced from false slogans and deceptive demagogy.

The program indicates that the higher objective of the party is the prosperity of the Egyptian individual, based on his existence and aspirations and on the scientific application of this individual's social and economic experiences during his recent history.

The program explains that the Egyptian people aspire to build a modern state based on science and faith--a state in which every citizen will be free from fear and hunger and secure about himself, his honor and his assets. The program also explains that the Egyptian people aspire to liberate the occupied territories, rid themselves of the vestiges of foreign domination and attain Arab unity. The program affirms that the achievement of these objectives requires that a program be drawn up to guide us within the framework of clearly defined principles.

The program concentrates on the fact that the party believes in the need to build Egyptian society based on a system that will achieve equilibrium between political and social justice and that will be committed to the ideology of the May revolution, represented in democratic socialism. Our permanent constitution was guided by the principles of this ideology in formulating the Egyptian system of government and Egyptian society's basic social, ethical and economic principles.

The program of the NDP--whose secretary general, Fikri Makram 'Ubayd, in his capacity as the authorized representative of the party founders, will submit the documents on the establishment of the NDP to Dr Mustafa Khalil, first secretary of the Central Committee and the chairman of the parties committee, tomorrow morning--affirms that Egypt's democratic socialism is represented in linking the individual's political and social liberties in one entity. Moreover, Egypt's democratic socialism will integrate the individual's material and spiritual needs, which are based on confirmation of the religious and spiritual values and balancing the interests of the individual and the interests of the group through national unity, social peace and the achievement of Arab unity.

The program points out that the constitution is the only authoritative reference which defines our political, social and economic system. The program also indicates that the intellectual basis of our democratic socialism is in our Christian, Islamic and Arab civilized values and the principles and achievements of the July revolution, after its course was rectified by the 15 May revolution and after it was guided by contemporary social principles and ideas that are compatible with these values and principles.

The party believes that Islamic law is a principal source of legislation.

This requires that Egypt be committed to the principles of the law of Islam in all the political, social and economic laws it enacts and that it will be permissible to acquire from foreign systems only things that are compatible with the bases and principles of Islamic law. The party will be committed to reconsidering the laws enacted before the permanent constitution was applied in 1971 and to make these laws compatible with the principles of Islamic law.

The program affirms the NDP's adherence to the principles of the July and May revolutions and to the socialist and political gains these revolutions have achieved for the workers and peasants, foremost of which is their right to democratic representation by at least 50 percent on various levels.

The NDP program indicates that the party intends to request that some provisions of the constitution, including the provision in Article 5, be amended. This will be done to abolish the role of the Arab Socialist Union, which is no longer compatible with the democratic partisan system.

The party intends to add a fourth power--the press--to the three state powers. This will implement the people's will, expressed in the general referendum in May 1978. The people's will has specified that the press is a fourth power and that it belongs to the people because of its extreme importance in expressing and guiding public opinion, in putting the facts before and enlightening the people and in watching the behavior of the powers and departments of the state.

The program affirms that this amendment will not abolish the right of the parties to issue newspapers expressing their views within the limits of the law.

The program declares that the party welcomes for membership all those who believe in the principles of our democratic socialism and that it will exclude all those who support foreign ideologies or authoritarian regimes--the enemies of the May revolution and of the socialist July revolution who dream of reestablishing the regime which prevailed.

The party desires that its formations from top to bottom be built on a democratic foundation in which elections will be the basis for selection of the party leadership. The party is also eager to follow a democratic method of work whereby all questions will be discussed on all levels and decisions will be issued with the approval of the majority.

QNA: AUTHORITIES ARREST MEMBERS OF COMMUNIST ORGANIZATION

NC2610000Y Doha QNA in Arabic 0920 GMT 26 Sep 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 26 September--The Egyptian newspaper AL-AKHBAR reports today that the Egyptian authorities arrested members of an Egyptian communist organization last week. The newspaper says that the state security prosecution officers are currently interrogating the detainees and confronting them with the hostile leaflets seized with them.

The newspaper says that Egyptian security men have seized a printing press which the members of the organization used to print their hostile leaflets. These leaflets cast doubt on Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat's talks at Camp David and also aim at weakening the domestic front by trying to play down the importance of the talks. The leaflets also contain an attack on Egyptian Interior Minister Muhammad Nabawi Isma'il, citing what the radios of the Arab rejection states and some communist states say about him.

The newspaper says that the Egyptian security authorities are continuing their measures "to follow up the activities of this agent clique, and are constantly watching its movements."

ARAB SOCIALIST PARTY NEWSPAPER FAILS TO APPEAR 26 SEP

NC261605Y Doha QNA in Arabic 1526 GMT 26 Sep 78 NC

[Excerpt] Cairo, 26 September--The newspaper MISR, organ of the Arab Socialist Party of Egypt, failed to appear today for the first time.

It is not yet known whether the paper will reappear again in its old form or will appear in a new form after announcement of the merger of the Arab Socialist Party of Egypt with the National Democratic Party, which is headed by Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat.

MUSTAFA AMIN RESUMES NEWSPAPER COLUMN

NC261014Y Doha QNA in Arabic 0930 GMT 26 Sep 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 26 September--Egyptian writer and journalist Mustafa Amin resumed writing his daily column "Idea" today. He was barred from writing about 40 days ago, following differences which broke out between him and President as-Sadat.

The differences broke out when Mustafa Amin criticized the People's Assembly members who hastily joined the National Democratic Party headed by President as-Sadat without studying or even waiting until the party announced its program.

In his column [in the newspaper AL-AKHBAR] today, Mustafa Amin affirms that "his faith has increased in freedom and democracy in Egypt and in the national leadership of Egypt."

INA: SYRIAN AUTHORITIES HARASS IRAQI DIPLOMATS

JN261846Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1830 GMT 26 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Damascus, 26 September--The Syrian authorities have intensified their harassment of Iraqi Embassy staff in Damascus. These authorities have added a new series of restrictions which are incompatible with the diplomatic norms. These authorities have forbidden Iraqi diplomats to leave the embassy building since U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance's visit to Damascus 2 days ago.

Organs of the Syrian intelligence have completely destroyed eight vehicles belonging to the embassy staff.

EGYPTIAN AUTHORITIES REFUSE ENTRY TO IRAQIS

JN221746Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1700 GMT 22 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 22 September--The authorities of the As-Sadat regime have banned 7 Iraqi students and 14 Iraqi tourists from entering Cairo. The authorities sent them back to Baghdad this evening after detaining them at Cairo airport. These citizens, who had left for Cairo yesterday for study and tourism in that Arab country, said that the authorities of the As-Sadat regime have taken one member of the group to an unknown place.

BA'THISTS LEAVE FOR TRIPOLI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

JN220915Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 0820 GMT 22 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 22 September--A Ba'th Party delegation left Baghdad for Tripoli this morning to participate in the meetings of the permanent General Secretariat of the Arab People's Congress scheduled to begin there this evening.

Comrade 'Abd al-Husayn Musallam, director of the Palestine office and the armed struggle office in the National Command and head of the delegation, said that the Permanent Secretariat will discuss political developments in the Arab area and the grave impact on the Palestinian issue of the recent meetings between the president of the Egyptian regime and the Zionist prime minister.

PDRY ENVOY ARRIVES IN BAGHDAD, MAKES STATEMENT

JN250845Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 0800 GMT 25 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 25 September--PDRY Communications Minister Mahmud 'Abdallah 'Ushaysh, envoy of PDRY Presidential Council Chairman and Prime Minister 'Ali Nasir Muhammad to President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr, arrived in Baghdad at dawn today.

'Ushaysh said that his visit is part of the continuous contacts between the two fraternal countries with the aim of strengthening the joint struggle on the pan-Arab level to confront the designs of imperialism and reaction aimed at destroying all the gains of the Arab national liberation movement.

'Ushaysh added that he is carrying a private message to President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr and Saddam Husayn, Revolution Command Council vice chairman, from Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad.

Meets With Al-Bakr

JN261312Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 0955 GMT 26 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 26 September--This morning President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr received Mahmud 'Abdal'lah 'Ushaysh, member of the Central Committee of the United Political Organization and envoy of 'Al Nasir Muhammad, chairman of the PDRY Presidential Council. The PDRY envoy conveyed a message to President al-Bakr from Chairman 'Ali Nasir on the situation in the Arab area and bilateral relations.

Attending the meeting on the Iraqi side was Hamid 'Alwan, minister of state for foreign affairs and acting foreign minister, and on the PDRY side 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir, member of the Central Committee and chairman of the oil and minerals authority.

IRAQI-BULGARIAN MIXED COMMISSION MEETS IN BAGHDAD

JN261729Y Baghdad INA in English 1515 GMT 26 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 26 September--The 10th regular session of the Iraqi-Bulgarian Mixed Commission began here today and six subsidiary committees were set up to deal with specialised fields of the cooperation between the two countries.

These committees will work out broad lines for the cooperation in the trade, industry, construction, oil, science, and technology, planning, transport, tourism, agriculture, irrigation and education fields.

The Iraqi and Bulgarian sides are made up of experts and specialists in the areas defined for the bilateral cooperation. The broad lines should be approved by the heads of the two sides to the commission.

Officials Discuss Cooperation

JN261802Y Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 26 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Nasif Jasim, minister of agriculture and agrarian reform and chairman of the Iraqi-Bulgarian Mixed Commission, and Spas Georgiev, Bulgarian deputy minister of foreign trade and deputy chairman of the committee, have discussed cooperation between the two friendly countries in 1978 and the guidelines for expanding and developing this cooperation in 1979.

Mr Jasim received Mr Georgiev today. The meeting was attended by the two under secretaries of the Ministry of Industry and Minerals, the under secretary of agriculture and agrarian reform, and the two ambassadors of the two countries [words indistinct].

VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY DIRECTOR ARRIVES IN BAGHDAD

JN252030Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1950 GMT 25 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 25 September--Dao Tung, director general of the VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY, arrived here this evening to attend the seminar of the regional centers of the nonalined news agencies alliance. The seminar will begin in Baghdad on 2 October and will last 3 days. During his stay in Iraq, Dao Tung will sign an agreement for cooperation between the VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY and the IRAQI NEWS AGENCY.

Talks Begin

JN261309Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1100 GMT 26 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 26 September--Talks began here today between INA Director General Muhammad Manaf Yasin and Dao Tung, director general of the VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY, to conclude an agreement for cooperation between the two news agencies in exchanging news and pictures.

At the beginning of the talks, Yasin welcomed Dao Tung and said that INA is ready to render all possible facilities to the friendly VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY.

Dao Tung praised INA for voicing support for the Vietnamese revolution during its struggle and victory over U.S. imperialism. Dao Tung then toured the press and technical sections of INA and was briefed on the INA information activities.

BA'TH PARTY FOUNDER MICHEL 'AFLAQ RETURNS FROM ABROAD

JN261636Y Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 26 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Comrade Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr, assistant secretary general of the Ba'th Party and president of the republic, today visited in the National Command building Comrade Michel 'Aflaq, founder and secretary general of the Ba'th Party, on the occasion of the latter's return from abroad. The comrade founder welcomed the comrade assistant secretary general of the party and thanked him for the visit.

TRADE MINISTER MEETS WITH SWISS ECONOMIC DELEGATION

JN241353Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1215 GMT 24 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 24 September--Hasan 'Ali, Revolution Command Council member and trade minister, met today with a delegation of Swiss businessmen representing the Swiss-Arab Chamber of Commerce.

During the meeting, both sides reviewed the development of economic relations between Iraq and Switzerland and the results of the work of the joint Swiss-Arab committee which convened earlier this month in Berne.

DEFENSE MINISTER RETURNS FROM YUGOSLAVIA

JN221717Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1530 GMT 22 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 22 September--'Adnan Khayrallah, Revolution Command Council member and defense minister, and the delegation accompanying him returned here this evening after a friendly weeklong visit to Yugoslavia.

During his visit the defense minister met with a number of Yugoslav officials, including the president of the Federal Executive Council, the secretary of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the federal secretary of the national defense. He also visited a number of military establishments.

The defense minister said that during his meetings with Yugoslav officials views were exchanged on several issues of common concern. Agreement was reached on a number of areas of cooperation between the armed forces of the two friendly countries to strengthen relations. He said that a high-ranking Yugoslav military delegation will visit Iraq shortly in response to an official invitation.

TEXT OF KING HUSAYN'S 23 SEP PRESS CONFERENCE

JN2517302Y Amman Domestic Television Service in English 2015 GMT 24 Sep 78 JN

["Full version" of the press conference given by King Husayn in Amman on 23 September; the entire press conference was conducted in English--recorded]

[Text] First I would like to welcome you to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. It is my delight and pleasure at having the opportunity to meet with you at this very interesting time; a time that obviously is witnessing developments in this area which are doubtless going to affect the future of not only this area but possibly the whole world.

We are aware of the interest in Jordan's position and Jordan's attitudes. And, more than ever, we are aware of our tremendous responsibilities at this crucial juncture. Whatever position we adopt will not reflect only on us here in Jordan but on the entire area and its future. We have always acted on the one hand in a manner that was dictated by our conscience, by our history and by the story of the Arab struggle for the attainment of Arab rights. Nowhere more than here in Jordan is the impact of the Palestinian tragedy of years and years of suffering and denial of the people of their basic rights felt more.

I belong to a family that has struggled for the recovery of the basic rights of the Palestinian Arab people and Palestinian soil. And I am obviously committed in that regard for as long as I live to do what I can for the recovery of those rights. On the other hand, we have always been concerned about the future of our people; the future of the people in this area; of coming generations; and we have been driven by this feeling of responsibility towards future generations to do all possible that they may live under better conditions than those who have endured [as received] and in a better world where there is peace, where there is a chance for them to divert their energies and resources to achieve a better life in every way. All this obviously has imposed on us a mode of conduct, which has been constant and will remain so, to do what we believe is right but to look at events as they occur in terms of the times and the balances or imbalances that exist in this area and to strive for a just and lasting peace, the kind of peace that future generations can accept and live with.

I am sorry that we haven't been able to answer many of the questions that were in your minds in recent days. I doubt whether at this meeting I will be able to give you all the answers while we are examining all that has happened and all that is happening very carefully and very thoroughly. As you know, Jordan was not a party of the Camp David meetings and agreements. Therefore, while not bound by them, Jordan has given them and is giving them serious study with an open mind and commitment to principles stated by us repeatedly. We are evaluating the Camp David agreements on the basis of the following principles:

First, do they provide a basis for the liberation of the people in the occupied territories and for ending the Israeli occupation?

Second, do they lead to self-determination of the Palestinian people?

Third, do they contribute to the achievement of a comprehensive peace settlement on all fronts and not partial settlement or separate agreements?

We have very recently received the Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and we have asked him various questions relating to the future of the West Bank, Gaza and the other occupied territories; the future of occupied Arab Jerusalem, which we are very deeply attached to and will not give up; the principle and application of self-determination of the Palestinian people; the question of the rights of Palestinians everywhere; the Israeli settlements in the occupied Arab territories and many other related questions dealing with other aspects of the comprehensive settlement.

Jordan will not close any doors which may lead to the termination of the occupation and the salvation of our people under occupation. We will, however, not sacrifice our principles or national rights or honor and dignity. We are for a just peace and a comprehensive peaceful settlement. We appreciate the personal efforts of President Carter. We will maintain over the coming period a dialog with the United States Government in order to find a common basis for cooperation in the peace efforts. We will not rush into decisions nor embark on courses that do not guarantee our national interests and commitments to Arab positive aspirations.

This is exactly where we are at this point in time. More specifically, we are concentrating on what is available to us in the way of information regarding happenings in the very recent past; preparing questions on every aspect of what has happened; hoping to receive clear and definite answers that will be examined by us here, by our people; and it will be the subject of discussions with not only the United States but obviously with our Arab brothers in the Arab world. We hope that we will be able to shoulder our responsibilities adequately during these very sensitive times and this period that has such a bearing on the future of this entire area. I will be more than happy to answer any of your questions. Thank you.

[Question] [Words indistinct] Did Mr Vance try to lure or pressure you [words indistinct] the Camp David new peace arrangements? And did President al-Qadhdhafi of Libya try to lure or pressure you to join the hardliners?

[Answer] First of all, we are no strangers to pressures. Our very existence in this part of the world is a long story of withstanding pressures and standing for principles. I do not think, though, that any pressures have been applied on us. And I think that many in this world know that the only pressures that affect us are pressures of our own conscience and sense of responsibility. Secretary Vance came and spoke to us and answered some of our questions. And we agreed that we will keep in touch and that side--hopefully they will be able to give us a clear picture regarding some of the very basic issues and answers to questions that we will [words indistinct].

As far as the visit of the leader of Libya, accompanied by Mr 'Arafat, to Jordan to visit with me, it was welcomed by me. President al-Qadhdhafi was in touch with me shortly before making his visit, indicating his desire to meet with me. And he came accompanied by Mr 'Arafat. We had a very frank and cordial discussion and I was very deeply moved by the impressions I formed of the motive for the visit--that after many years of misunderstanding Jordan's policies and positions and [word indistinct] he had felt with many other Arab governments that the policies of Jordan were right and that Jordan was dedicated to serve the Arab cause and that of the Palestinian people in particular and he wished us to know that.

He was kind enough to visit with us and convey this impression and sincere feeling.

I was utterly surprised to read about suggestions by some members of the press--probably due to the fact that we did not have a chance to have a talk over the subject--that President al-Qad dhafi and Yasir 'Arafat were on a mission to pressure us to follow a certain course. There was no pressure. And there was, in my opinion, a recognition of Jordan's course and Jordan's stands in serving the Arab cause.

We obviously had a long discussion. And we felt here in Jordan, as we feel probably President al-Qadhdhafi and his colleagues felt, completely satisfied with the results.

[Question] [Words indistinct] that you are not satisfied with the results of Camp David in their present form and you would look for substantial changes before you could go along with that formula.

[Answer] Yes, it would be fair to say that. To begin with, we do not believe in the effort [words indistinct] and the whole exercise by President Carter and the United States. On the other hand, we are totally surprised by the involvement of Jordan in the results of Camp David. We are for total peace and lasting peace based on total Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories occupied in June of 1967; for the return of Arab sovereignty over the Arab part of the city of Jerusalem; for the Palestinians to exercise, under conditions of freedom, their right to self-determination; for a recovery of their rights; and for the return of Arab territories lost in the war of 1967, wherever they be, in return for the establishment of peace in this area.

This was how we understood Security Council Resolution 242 and this was why we accepted it. And our position has been constant ever since then.

[Question] [Words indistinct] by the Geneva conference or any other way. What is the way you think to get the results you want, to get back the territories and Jerusalem?

[Answer] I believe that at the moment what we need is answers to many questions that we have put forth. We will look at them, we will discuss them with our Arab brothers, we will see what the options are, we will try to work out the very best possible plan to enable us to carry out our responsibilities in the time to come. I do not say that the road to Geneva is closed. I do not rule out any possibility at this stage.

[Question] [Words indistinct]

[Answer] I have, of course, received a very kind invitation from President Carter to visit the United States. But as far as the time element is concerned, I do not at the moment feel that I am able to make such a visit in the very near future. And hopefully a time will be agreed upon at a more appropriate stage. So there are no definite plans regarding any particular need at this point. There is much to do within the area itself.

[Question] The President's invitation to come to Washington coincided with the Camp David talks, or the invitation was even made after the end of the talks? [as heard]

[Answer] I received the invitation formally upon my return to Jordan from my travels in Europe recently. The time suggested was around the middle of October, which is unfortunately not suitable as far as I am concerned and in terms of my previous commitments. Obviously, I have accepted the invitation in principle and with gratitude. Hopefully, another more appropriate date for a visit could be decided.

[Question] [Indistinct]

[Answer] I believe all of us have suffered the dispensing of so many statements, including the documents produced after 13 days of apparently hard work at Camp David by the various participants in the meetings and discussions there. Many of these statements are contradictory. And some of them are quite discouraging. So we are trying to feel our way, as all of you are probably, through this maze of statements and what is available to us. And we feel obviously that the best possible course open to us is to ask some very definite questions. Hopefully we will get clear answers which will enable us to formulate our position.

[Question] [Words indistinct] Do you think it is timely and appropriate that American guarantees would now be singled out as part of this role in the near future? And would you find [words indistinct] these guarantees [words indistinct] to such key Arab demands as full withdrawal and the return of Arab sovereignty to Arab Jerusalem?

[Answer] Well, it is obviously very important to us to find out since the United States has suggested time and again that it has been, and possibly will be, a full partner in any process leading to the establishment of the just and durable peace, for us to know what the United States thinking is [words indistinct] with principle that would be applied leading to the establishment of the just and durable peace. What is available before us are two documents: one dealing with Egypt and Israel, which apparently is very specific in terms of such questions as sovereignty over the territory [words indistinct]. On the other hand, in terms of other occupied territories, be they in the West Bank, Gaza, or the Golan Heights, in some cases there was some mention of these territories and in others there isn't. Certainly, there is a lot of vagueness that needs to be cleared up.

[Question] [Indistinct]

[Answer] What can my reaction be? I do not think in all fairness that President as-Sadat, with all due respect, can claim for himself to be more concerned with the people of Palestine or with Jerusalem, and certainly following recent developments involving himself [words indistinct]. I think we are more intimately involved with the problem. And in terms of the sense of responsibility that we have, and that we have always had, I do not believe that he has the right to feel that he has more concern that we do. However, he is entitled to his own views. He has obviously embarked on a course and has assumed responsibilities and how we are addressing ourselves to them. As far as President as-Sadat is concerned, I suppose he will have to make the judgments regarding himself.

[Question] [Indistinct]

[Answer] What we are interested in is to know exactly what the end result of any process is. Over 11 years have passed since the tragedy befell this part of the world and since Security Council Resolution 242 was adopted. It has been a long time. We are not talking, I think, in terms of what we may or may not do over a certain period of time any more The framework was 242 in the first place. It was accepted by Jordan and Egypt at the time. We are now confronted with a situation where a decision was taken and agreements reached and a framework in which Jordan's name was mentioned. We are trying to find out what is behind [words indistinct] in that particular regard, what are we going to be involved in, or what are we invited to be involved in, to involve ourselves in. Leading to what exactly? There are many questions. Is the end result Israeli evacuation of all the territories occupied in June 1967? Is it return of Arab sovereignty over the Arab part of the city of Jerusalem? Is it recognition of the Palestinian rights? Are they going to be able to exercise their rights under conditions of freedom, the sacred right of self-determination? If that is the case, then that is a situation that is worth examining. If it isn't, then obviously we have to take another look and to see exactly what we have to do.

We cannot bargain on Palestinian rights. We will not bargain on an inch of Palestinian territory, or any of their rights. Jerusalem is not important to us only. It is important to the entire Arab world and to the Moslem world, let alone the Palestinian people. And there are many, many other questions that have to be answered before we know exactly what we can or cannot do. And we are trying to seek answers and clarifications for all these questions.

[Question] What is the present state of your relations with the PLO?

[Answer] The present state of our relations with the PLO are that they are as they have been of late--on our side, readiness to have the very best possible relations with all Palestinians. After all, we try to serve their cause. We feel involved with them wherever they be. These relations have to be based on solid foundations, avoiding all the mistakes of the past, regardless of their source, and will have to be beneficial to the Palestinian cause and the Arab cause in general. And, as far as the dialog leading to such an end, we are perfectly happy and ready to establish it at any time.

[Question] [Indistinct]

[Answer] I think it is very possible, yes.

[Question] [Words indistinct] and yet President as-Sadat has said that he is going to sign [words indistinct] not in 3 months but in 2. How do you expect to know? Do you really expect it within 2 months? It is 2 months minus a week now. Do you have a clear idea what is going on? Or do you not fear [words indistinct].

[Answer] To be very frank and honest, I cannot tell you what I expect President as-Sadat to do or otherwise.

I was totally surprised and taken aback by recent developments, not that we are against positive progress toward the establishment of a just and durable peace, but against the background of Egypt's [word indistinct] responsibility toward Arab partners involved in a war under Egyptian command that caused the loss of the West Bank and the Golan Heights in 1967. And it has sent repeated commitments that it [illegible] for a comprehensive settlement. What has happened obviously opened the door for many questions and many speculations. I do not choose even at this time to prejudge the issue. But I am dealing with the situation that is before me [words indistinct].

[Question] [Indistinct]

[Answer] There have been no contacts. He did call me while I was in London. I could not understand from him at that time what was happening. He said that there was a process of negotiation and that there were difficulties and that they were on the point where he would either return or continue depending on success or failure to achieve a basis for the establishment of a just and durable peace in the area. I wished him luck and he promised to keep in touch and advise us of developments. But I haven't heard from him since.

[Question] At one point you have expressed total surprise at the outcome of the Camp David talks. Were you not consulted even by Egyptian or American officials during those 13 days, since the outcome involved Jordan?

[Answer] No.

[Question] By no one, not even the president or even American officials?

[Answer] No. And my surprise was really based on what I understood to be Egypt's position prior to Camp David as expressed in a letter addressed to me by President as-Sadat. He knew our position because I responded to that letter and I equally sent a letter to President Carter outlining Jordan's position [words indistinct] and, as I have repeated time and again, during that time period I was not approached in any form or way.

[Question] Not in any way?

[Answer] It is a fact that I was not contacted during that period of time at all.

[Question] If Egypt and Israel signed this peace treaty, what effect will this have on your relations with Egypt and your [word indistinct] on the Arab world at large?

[Answer] Well obviously it may have some very serious--it will have some very serious repercussions and effects. I do not care at this time to say how far these effects will reach, but they will certainly be far-reaching. I cannot be more definite than that at this point.

[Question] [Indistinct]

[Answer] I beg your pardon?

[Question] Has Jordan been invited to join the eastern front?

[Answer] Jordan is the eastern front.

[Question] [Words indistinct] separate peace between Egypt and Israel--I believe you used words to the effect that there would be cataclysmic disaster--there would be a chain reaction of disasters, cataclysms throughout the Arab world. When you were asked a similar question a minute ago you seemed more reserved. Now that that possibility is growing near, why do you seem to be less worried?

[Answer] I am very worried.

[Question] What exactly are you worried about, what kind of repercussions?

[Answer] I am worried because ever since I became aware in this life of what I am and where I am, I believed in the concept of an Arab nation that should stand united in the face of all challenges and dangers, that should build together and stand together and face all together--challenges and threats and problems. An Egytpian-Israeli peace treaty has not been signed as yet, but if it is, short of the whole problem being resolved before that occurrence, many of the foundations not only of my policies but my beliefs--and there are very many in this entire Arab world [as heard]. It was this belief, in point of fact, and this commitment that led us in 1967, despite the fact that we knew what the likely results would be of the war, we turned over our destiny and future and the command of our armed forces to Egypt. And this was the case of Syria too. And when I look back and recall hearing from leaders in Egypt that they are for a comprehensive settlement--and the recovery of all Arab territories lost in June 1967 and the rights of the Palestinians and that they stood for the recovery of those rights, where people are basically affected and the West Bank and Gaza and on all fronts, before their own--and contemplate the possibility of Egypt signing a separate peace treaty with Israel before resolving these problems, I am absolutely shattered.

However, we are not at that point yet. And we will have to examine matters as they develop and in terms of effects. I think the effects are going to be very serious, in any event, on so many in the entire area, on the concept of an Arab nation, on the future of the Arab nation to which all of us belong. I still believe that.

[Question] Your Majesty, you have expressed throughout the importance of looking at the probable end results of any agreement, whether it be Camp David or another agreement. Assuming that the United States' position were to become that, even without a public or written commitment from Israel to the key Arab demands, the United States would want you to commit yourself to a negotiating process on a group of assurances from the United States that eventually this will be the end product, that eventually the Arab demands would be met and that Camp David or whatever framework is the best idea for meeting them, would you commit yourself just on American assurances or would you want a public and written commitment from Israel on the key Arab demands?

[Answer] [Words indistinct] To the United States in this particular sphere, and I hope to receive answers from the United States [words indistinct] the United States' position. After all, even [Resolution] 242 was the product of [word indistinct] efforts.

I would like to know has the U.S. position altered since then; has it eroded, has it changed in any formal way? This is obviously of prime importance to us and will help us in the process of making up our minds as to what course of action we should follow.

[Question] [Words indistinct] circumstances under which you could see entering the negotiations without a public or written commitment from Israel to meeting key Arab demands, such as total withdrawal, self-determination for the Palestinians, the reversion to Arab sovereignty of Arab Jerusalem?

[Answer] My main concern right now is the United States in particular and what [words indistinct] towards all these questions.

[Question] Your Majesty, you sound as though [words indistinct] in the United States as you do in As-Sadat. [Words indistinct] What you just said now being the question, has the U.S. position eroded, changed, altered etc? If you ask any questions you must have pretty grave doubts about [words indistinct] relationship with the United States. Is that correct or am I wrong in my impression?

[Question] Well, for many years we have been talking of a comprehensive settlement and when and how we should start a process that would lead to that. Prior to As-Sadat's visit to Israel we were speaking of a joint Arab delegation going to Geneva to discuss the problem there based on a certain understanding within the framework of the Arab team, of what their position should be and what their aims and objectives should be. And I outlined them to you. [Words indistinct] what has happened in a different way. Now there is an accelerated process which is ongoing and we would like to know exactly, since Jordan is mentioned and its role is mentioned. There are expectations of Jordan to assume responsibilities. In such a process we would like to know what [words indistinct] lead to exactly. And we certainly won't go into any exercise with our eyes closed. We would like to know exactly what the end result is very clearly and (?accurately).

[Question] We may say you are (?optimistic) by nature. Now in the light of your talks with Secretary Vance, President al-Qadhdhafi and Mr 'Arafat, who represent the hardliners, how have you rated the chances of peace in the Middle East following Camp David and how did you rate them before Camp David? I mean [words indistinct] a comprehensive peace involving total Israeli withdrawal?

[Answer] I still believe that if we are talking of peace, this must be the basis for peace. There can be no other than that--total Israeli withdrawal, Arab sovereignty over Jerusalem. In that context, Arab Jerusalem must return to Arab sovereignty, recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinians, solution of the Palestinian problem and the right of self-determination. This must be the basis for any future peace. There can be none other. Beyond that, I would like to be called a realist rather an optimist.

[Question] [Indistinct]

[Answer] I am aware of the fact that this is thought the most sensitive and serious point in time that [words indistinct], and for that matter the entire area and the Arab nation as a whole.

Any other struggle in the past may have been far more limited in terms of its outcome or results and their short and long-term effects on so many. That is why I can only say that we will have to, out of a sense of responsibility and an awareness of the sensitivity of this point in time, examine everything very, very carefully and very thoroughly before outlining our course.

[Question] In lig of your meeting yesterday, are you now considering dialog with the PLO on the disposition of the West Bank or the Palestinian entity?

[Answer] Those have always been open for such a dialog to be established. (?I think) there are chances that such a dialog will develop and evolve.

Thank you very, very much indeed and I hope that [words indistinct--drowned by applause]

DAMASCUS REPORTS AL-ASAD'S TALKS IN AMMAN

JN261713Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 26 Sep 78 JN

[Excerpts] Amman--President Hafiz al-Asad and His Majesty King Husayn held a meeting at Al-Hashimiyah Palace at 1100 [as heard] today.

During the meeting, the discussions centered on the situation resulting from the Camp David agreements. In this regard, His Majesty King Husayn explained the Jordanian standpoint toward the current as well as the future situation. President Hafiz al-Asad explained Syria's stand and the decisions of the summit conference of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front. The two sides then reviewed future steps regarding support for the Arab stand which aims at preserving the dignity and the full rights of the Arab nation.

Agreement was reached to continue contacts between the two fraternal countries. Bilateral relations were reviewed, and it was agreed to increase efforts to further promote these relations in all spheres.

His Majesty King Husayn then hosted a luncheon in honor of President al-Asad attended by the delegation members of the two sides.

President Hafiz al-Asad arrived in Amman at 1030 today to meet with His Majesty King Husayn as the first of the Arab contacts his excellency has been asked to make on behalf of the Pan-Arab Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation.

AL-ASAD LEAVES FOR SAUDI ARABIA; HUSAYN TALKS TO PRESS

JN261839Y Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 26 Sep 78 JN

[Text] His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad left Amman for Saudi Arabia this evening following a brief visit to Jordan.

His Majesty King Husayn saw President Hafiz al-Asad and the delegation accompanying him off at Amman airport. Al-Asad was also seen off by Crown Prince Hasan, the prime minister, the chief of the Royal Hashemite Court, the acting Senate president, the president of the National Consultative Council, the commander in chief of the armed forces, the chief chamberlain, the minister of court, ministers, senior military and state officials, and the Syrian and Saudi ambassadors in Amman.

At the end of President al-Asad's visit, His Majesty King Husayn answered questions posed by representatives of the world press at Amman airport. His majesty said: We welcomed President Hafiz al-Asad's visit which came at a crucial time. I held detailed and comprehensive discussions with him on the latest developments. The atmosphere during the discussions was characterized by understanding. Our contacts will continue in the service of pan-Arab interests.

In reply to a question about the nature of peace desired by Jordan, his majesty said: We aspire to a just and lasting peace based on Israel's withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories, the return of Arab sovereignty over Arab Jerusalem and giving the Palestinian people their right to determine their future. These principles constitute our demands for achieving peace.

In reply to a question on whether Jordan demands that the results of Camp David be amended, his majesty said: Our demands for achieving peace are clear. However, what has been proposed thus far cannot achieve these demands.

Alluding to the recent statements by the Israeli prime minister, His Majesty King Husayn said these statements are the latest reflection of the stubborn Israeli stand and confirm our doubts about Israel's intentions regarding the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the area.

In reply to another question, his majesty said that Jordan is conducting a dialog with the United States on the means to establish a just settlement based on the principles included in UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338, principles which can serve as a basis for a just peace.

Radio Comment

JN2618S4Y Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 26 Sep 78 JN

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The meeting between His Majesty King Husayn and His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad comes at a time when our Arab nation is passing through a critical stage--a stage bearing several changes gravely affecting the general Arab stand and Arab and Palestinian rights. This meeting also comes at a time when the consultations between Husayn and Al-Asad and between Jordan and Syria assume the significance of the big responsibilities being shouldered by the two countries.

Thus consultations and the exchange of views between the two countries are imperative regarding the requisites of the future stage. They are also imperative for concerting efforts at this stage to rebuild the Arab stand on a sound foundation based on the restoration of the legitimate Arab rights and guaranteeing the nonrelinquishment of these rights, the foremost of which are the Palestinian territories and rights.

The Husayn-Al-Asad meeting is a starting point for a positive Arab move and a subsequent Jordanian-Syrian move on the Arab and international levels aimed at restoring the peace march to its sound bases and reaffirming the pan-Arab principles and bases which govern the Arab stands toward peace as were stipulated in the Jordanian statement last Tuesday.

His Majesty King Husayn has declared that Jordan is committed to its conscience, the supreme Arab interests, and the honor of the Arab nation and the restoration of its rights. President al-Asad announced Syria's rejection of any agreement that would not guarantee the legitimate Arab rights and the just bases of the solution, the foremost of which are the nonrelinquishment of Arab territories and the return of Arab sovereignty over these territories.

Thus the Arab area pins its hopes on Damascus and Amman and on the good efforts of Husayn and Al-Asad to build the Arab stand and concert Arab efforts so that Arab rights are not squandered and also so that Jordan and Syria will remain the first and last shield against the Zionist invasion.

This stand makes it incumbent on the Arab countries to support Jordan and Syria to find acceptable opportunities to establish peace, prevent unilateral deals, and prevent Israel's expansionist and aggressive ambitions.

The future of peace and the fate of the Arab cause depend on the building of a sound Arab stand capable of restoring the peace march to its basic principles based on the just Arab demands and on the unanimous resolutions of the international community.

Press Comment

JN270711Y Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 27 Sep 78 JN

[From the press review]

[Text] The Jordanian papers discuss in their editorials today the talks which His Majesty King Husayn had yesterday with His Excellency Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad. The papers point out the significance of the talks and consultations which the Arab leaders are currently having in this important and serious phase which the Arab nation and its primary cause are passing through.

Under the headline "Toward Building the Arab Position," the newspaper AD-DUSTUR says: The talks which His Majesty King Husayn and His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad had in Amman yesterday are part of the intensive Arab meetings and consultations aimed at formulating a clear vision of the future and building the Arab position to cope with the coming phase in light of the results of the tripartite summit conference at Camp David.

The results of this summit and what it has to offer to the Arabs fall short of the Arab demands, as King Husayn said frankly and truthfully. Needless to say, the time element is one of the most important factors which play an effective role in the process of building the desired Arab position. Nevertheless, this factor should not be allowed to become an element obstructing the crystallization of an Arab position or preventing the Arabs from assessing facts realistically. It is not important to adopt a stand which is merely a reaction to the Camp David resolutions; what is important is to adopt a stand constituting a clear Arab strategy coupled with an Arab capability to implement the strategy on the short and long terms equally.

On the same subject, the weekly newspaper AL-LIWA' says: It is clear that the Husayn-Al-Asad meeting was dictated by the crucial and serious circumstances which the Arab nation is currently passing through. Al-Asad rushed to Husayn for consultation and coordination between Jordan and Syria.

King Husayn is getting ready to meet with the brother Arab leaders and officials in most Arab capitals in the next few days. Most leaders of the Arab nation moved in the same direction last week.

AL-LIWA adds: The Arab masses view Syria and Jordan as the first and last line in the Arab confrontation of Zionism. The Arab masses look to Syria and Jordan to defend the Arab nation. Syria and Jordan are asked to act within a framework of realism and far-sightedness. The Arab masses, which look with interest at the Husayn-Al-Asad meeting, pin great hopes on the two leaders. The Arab masses have placed their confidence in the two leaders as the ones who will achieve the Arab nation's goals of liberation, dignity and better life.

The newspaper AL-URDUN says: President Hafiz al-Asad's visit to Jordan and his meeting with his brother Majesty King Husayn comes at a time when the Arab issue is passing through the most critical phase of its history which will determine the future of the entire Arab nation in our Arab east. Therefore, the continuous consultations at the summit level between the two Arab leaders is very important for the consolidation of the Arab nation's capability to cope with all forms of developments. The Jordanian-Syrian role in the movement of Arab solidarity is a clear and known role, particularly at the present time when the Arab nation is standing at a crucial crossroad.

U.S. ROVING AMBASSADOR ATHERTON ARRIVES IN AMMAN

JN261826Y Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 26 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Mr Alfred Atherton, U.S. roving ambassador in the Middle East, arrived in Amman this evening on a 2-day visit to Jordan.

During the visit, he will meet with His Majesty King Husayn and several senior Jordanian officials.

Upon his arrival at Amman airport, Mr Atherton stated that he will hold discussions with His Majesty King Husayn on the situation in the Middle East. He said that the discussions with His Majesty King Husayn will be of special importance in view of Jordan's primary role in the peace efforts in the Middle East. He added that he will acquaint His Majesty King Husayn with the results of the talks he held in Kuwait and Iran. He will also acquaint his majesty with the discussions which U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance held in Saudi Arabia and Syria.

Mr Atherton said that he will be briefed by His Majesty King Husayn on the Jordanian stand toward peace efforts in the area so that he can convey the Jordanian viewpoint to U.S. officials.

LIBYAN INFORMATION MINISTER PRAISES JORDAN'S STAND

JN261353Y Amman JNA in Arabic 0930 GMT 26 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Damascus, 26 September--Muhammad az-Zuwayy, secretary of information in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, has praised His Majesty King Husayn's statement at the press conference held the day before yesterday and his majesty's stand toward the Camp David summit.

In a statement to journalists in Damascus yesterday, the Libyan official said that Jordan has an important role in confronting the enemy. Az-Zuwayy also praised the results of the visit to Jordan by Chairman Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and Yasir 'Arafat and their talks with His Majesty King Husayn.

SARKIS SEES U.S. ENVOY; MEETS WITH MINISTERS

NC2611392 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 26 Sep 78 NC

[Text] At 1030 today, President Ilyas Sarkis met with the U.S. ambassador in Lebanon, Richard Parker. After leaving the presidential palace, the U.S. ambassador said that his was a farewell visit, adding: I exchanged views and information with President Sarkis on the situation in Lebanon and the whole region. I have to other comment no make.

At 1230 President Sarkis held a working meeting with Prime Minister Salim al-Huss and with the minister for foreign affairs and defense, Fu'ad Butrus, in which they reviewed the diplomatic contacts being made by the state. They also reviewed the information conveyed by the U.S. ambassador on the outcome of Secretary Vance's visit [to the Middle East] as well as of the repercussions on the Lebanese situation of the outcome of the Camp David summit and the suggestions dealing with its solution in light of Lebanon's queries. The Arabs' stands stemming from the steadfastness and confrontation summit, the anticipated possibilities and Lebanon's stand during the next stage were also discussed.

Minister Butrus announced that today President Sarkis received a message from French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing and that the Lebanese reply to it is being prepared.

Asked about the date of the renewal of the Arab Deterrent Forces' mandate, Minister Butrus replied: We will send the renewal request to the Arab League and will exchange letters with the league in order to find out the date of the league council's meeting.

CABINET MEETS; PRIME MINISTER MAKES STATEMENT

NC2712122 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 27 Sep 78 NC

[Excerpts] At 1115 today President Ilyas Sarkis chaired the cabinet's weekly session, which was attended by Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss and the ministers. The session ended at 1310. Cabinet Secretary General Dr 'Umar al-Musayki gave the following information:

The discussions at the cabinet meeting centered on the general situation in the country, particularly the security situation and the question of the evacuees.

Upon leaving the presidential palace, Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss made the following statement:

The cabinet discussed the general situation, particularly the security issue. It also assessed what possible consequences and repercussions the Camp David results could have on the Lebanese issue. The cabinet studied what possible steps can be taken in the diplomatic field regarding the Lebanese issue. It also discussed the situation of the evacuees and the steps and measures that should be taken to remedy their problem, which is a humanitarian and social issue in which the state is taking interest.

Al-Huss was asked: What about the diplomatic moves? Did the cabinet ask for the mandate of the Arab Deterrent Forces to be renewed or did you decide to renew it? He said: You are aware of the situation regarding this subject.

The prime minister was asked: Regarding diplomatic moves, are you or some Lebanese officials or envoys going to make any visits? He replied: The foreign minister is expected to make a trip to New York to participate in the UN General Assembly session. The trip will be an occasion for the foreign minister to carry out widespread contacts in that regard. This phase could be the starting point for diplomatic moves by Lebanon.

Asked if the date for a meeting between President Sarkis and Syrian President al-Asad has been fixed, Al-Huss replied: No date has been fixed yet, pending the return of the Syrian president from his tour of Arab countries.

Asked whether there are any new developments regarding Imam as-Sadr, Al-Huss said that the state will explain the implications of the issue at the end of the week. He added: We are following up the results of the investigations that are being carried out to unravel the mystery of Imam as-Sadr's case. When all the details become available to us, we will acquaint the public with them.

Asked when the security measures which President Sarkis promised in his address are going to be carried out, Al-Huss said that security measures are always the subject of discussion on the military level among competent officials. When there is anything to announce, the relevant departments will announce it to the public.

GOVERNMENT SAID TO REQUEST RENEWAL OF ARAB FORCES' MANDATE

NC2611057 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1045 GMT 26 Sep 78 NC

[Text] Beirut, 26 September--Informed Lebanese sources have stated that Lebanon has requested the Arab League Secretariat General to renew the mandate of the Arab Deterrent Forces for another 6 months.

These sources noted that Lebanese Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus briefed the Saudi ambassador in Beirut, Lt Gen 'Ali ash-Sha'ir, on this during their meeting yesterday and asked for Saudi Arabia's support for Lebanon's request.

Following the meeting, in answer to a question on his country's stand toward the renewal of the forces, Ash-Sha'ir said that Saudi Arabia approves everything that President Ilyas Sarkis wants.

NORWEGIAN UNIFIL SOLDIER SHOT NEAR MAR MIKHAYIL

NC2614087 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 26 Sep 78 NC

[Arab Deterrent Forces command communique]

[Text] At 1530 on 25 September 1978, while a Norwegian convoy belonging to the UNIFIL forces was passing along the road between Mar Mikhayil and As-Sayyad circle, it was fired upon after passing the Mar Mikhayil Church. One of the convoy's members was seriously wounded in the head. After passing the traffic lights, the convoy stopped near the Galerie Sim'an in order to check the soldier's injury and transfer him to the appropriate hospital.

On 26 September 1978, after the commander of the Norwegian forces in UNIFIL had contacted the Arab Deterrent Forces command concerning the incident, a joint investigatory committee was formed, consisting of an officer belonging to the Syrian Arab Deterrent Forces, a Lebanese officer belonging to the Arab Deterrent Forces command and two Norwegian officers.

The committee made a superficial examination [al-kashf al-hissi] of the place of the incident, as a result of which the committee discovered that the convoy was fired upon from the direction of 'Ayn ar-Rummanah, in spite of the fact that the [Norwegian convoy's] cars were painted white and carried the UN emblem and its blue flag. This result was duly noted in the logbooks of the committee's officers in order to submit it to their commands.

VOICE OF LEBANON REPORTS INCIDENTS IN BEIRUT

Western Areas Hit

NC261513Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 1415 GMT 26 Sep 78 NC

[Text] Since 1430 the Al-Hadath area has been subjected to shots fired by Syrian forces toward the residential quarters. Explosions continue in the capital's western area while sniping goes on agsinst some of the western districts, particularly on the axes of Al-Hadath, Badaru and (Hurn al-Bshuri). Reports from the western area indicate that armed elements blew up a citizen's car last night while it was parked near the Royal Garden Hotel. Another explosion also occurred near the Farid al-Atrash cabaret, causing damage to adjacent buildings.

Fierce Fighting in Suburb

NC270559Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 0515 GMT 27 Sep 78 NC

[Text] The southeastern suburb of the capital has seldom experienced as hot a night as last night. The Syrian artillery intermittently shelled the area between 2030 last night and 0430 today. Rounds from various medium and heavy weapons continued to fall on the areas of Al-Hadath, 'Ayn ar-Rumannah, At-Tah'itah, At-Tayyunah and Badaru.

Citizens spent the night in shelters. Shells hit their houses and shrapnel destroyed their cars. Eight citizens, including one child and two women, were wounded. The condition of one of the women is serious. A fire broke out in Georges Yunis building in Sami as-Sulh Street.

The security situation began deteriorating at night, when the Syrian forces positioned in the Galerie Sim'an area opened fire on one of the forward positions in 'Ayn ar-Rumannah, hitting an old man who was sitting on the balcony of his house. The Syrians then fired three RPG shells from the Chevrolet area, in the direction of At-Tahwitah. The gunfire then spread to cover all the southeastern suburb. Traffic has come to a standstill. Some roads are still passable but sniper fire continues in the streets overlooking the buildings in which the Syrian forces are stationed.

CHRISTIAN LEADERS PLAN TO ISSUE SOUTH LEBANON ID CARDS

Delegation Rejects Proposal

TA261717Y Paris AFP in English 1620 GMT 26 Sep 78 TA

[Text] Beirut, 26 Sep (AFP)--Identity cards, issued by the "republic of free Lebanon," which will allow the bearers to enter and move freely in Israel, are ready for distribution to inhabitants of the southern Lebanese area controlled by Lebanese Christian conservatives, reports reaching here said today.

The cards will be distributed by the forces under the command of Christian conservative leader Maj Sa'd Haddad, whose authority as a Lebanese army officer was recently removed by the authorities in Beirut, the reports said. Major Haddad's aide, Maj Sami Shidyaq, yesterday was said to have explained the details of the new identity cards to a delegation representing people who live in the Christian-Conservative controlled areas. The delegation unanimously rejected the new cards in favour of keeping the identity cards delivered by the Lebanese authorities, reports here said.

Meanwhile, the creation of a "republic of free Lebanon" of which much has been heard in the last month was denied here by conservative leaders, among them Pierre al-Jumayyil, leader of the Phalange Party. However, Major Haddad, who still has failed to obey an order from the Lebanese Army High Command recalling him to Beirut, reportedly said 2 weeks ago that "the south Lebanese militia constitute the nucleus of the state of free Lebanon."

Major Shidyaq, meanwhile, is reported as saying that "the creation of cantons is the only formula allowing us to avoid in future the crises which regularly hit Lebanon."

The September memorandum from the government to the United Nations Security Council noted that neither Major Haddad nor Major Shidyaq should in future "be considered as having any quality or authority to act in the name of the Lebanese Army." The two men said to command a force about 1,000 Lebanese soldiers and 2,000 militiamen.

Damascus Reports Further

JN270842Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 27 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Beirut--Citizens in southern Lebanon have turned down a proposal by hireling Sami Shidyaq to furnish them with special identity cards to enable them to move freely in occupied Palestine and in the areas that are under the control of the armed militias led by agents Sa'd Haddad and Sami Shidyaq.

Reports indicate that agent Shidyaq met with a delegation representing the southern villages and proposed for them special identity cards bearing the expression "republic of free Lebanon." However, correspondents report that the delegation members turned down this proposal and announced their commitment to their identity cards issued by the legitimate Lebanese authority.

BAGHDAD VOP REPORTS ISRAELI INCURSIONS, CLASHES

JN261904Y Baghdad Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1830 GMT 26 Sep 78 JN

[Text] The joint forces of the Lebanese Nationalist Movement and the Palestinian revolution today opened heavy artillery and machinegun fire on Zionist gunboats which were trying to commandeer a ship from Lebanese territorial waters. The gunboats were forced to flee to the high seas.

In southern Lebanon, seven Zionist F-16 planes violated Lebanese airspace and overflew Tyre before flying back to the Zionist entity.

KUWAIT'S AL-ANBA': NO SYRIAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP TREATY

NC271009Y Doha QNA in Arabic 0925 GMT 27 Sep 78 NC

[Text] Kuwait, 27 September--In a dispatch from Damascus, the Kuwaiti paper AL-ANBA' reports that the Soviet officials have expressed a desire to raise the level of the relations between them and Syria to that of a friendship and cooperation treaty between the two countries but that the eagerness of the Syrian leadership to pursue a balanced policy in its relations with the East and the West has made it refrain from embarking on such a step, at least at the present stage.

Informed Arab sources in Damascus have told the paper that the signing of such a treaty is not likely to take place during the forthcoming visit of Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad to Moscow. The visit is expected to take place next month. These sources explain that the Syrian officials believe that the relations between Moscow and Damascus in the various military, political and economic fields could be consolidated without having to sign such a treaty.

AL-ANBA' also says that President Hafiz al-Asad believes that great military, economic and political pressures will be exerted on Syria in Lebanon in the next stage and that, consequently, the situation calls for Arab support, particularly the gulf states' support for Syria's role in Lebanon. The paper points out that this subject will occupy a prominent place in President al-Asad's discussions with the Arab leaders during his current tour.

Quoting Arab diplomatic sources in Beirut, the Kuwaiti paper AL-QABAS says that the United States has given Syria the green light to do everything it considers appropriate and would lead to resolving the situation in Lebanon and that Syria is preparing to deal a crushing blow to the militia of the Phalangist alliance. This would include storming the 'Ayn ar-Rummanah and Al-Ashrafiyah axes.

PRESIDENT HAFIZ AL-ASAD ARRIVES IN SAUDI ARABIA

LD261926Y Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 26 Sep 78 LD

[Excerpts] Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad arrived at (?Al-Hurriyah) airport in At-Ta'if at 2045 today for a visit to the kingdom. Leading those who welcomed him was His Royal Highness Fahd ibn 'Abd Al-'Aziz, deputy prime minister and crown prince.

After a brief rest at the airport hall, the guest, accompanied by His Royal Highness Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, left for the palace where he will stay. The guest is accompanied by [word indistinct] delegation led by Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister His Excellency 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam.

TISHRIN CALLS ON ARABS TO RALLY BEHIND SYRIA

JN260937Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0435 GMT 26 Sep 78 JN

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The Steadfast Ones, the Participants and the Spectators," the newspaper TISHRIN today says: The Arabs, who have until recently given President as-Sadat the benefit of the doubt in the hope he would stop the capitulationist line he has been following since his ill-omened visit to occupied Jerusalem, must now, in light of the results of the Camp David conference, be convinced that As-Sadat's regime has finally of its own choice walked out of the Arab ranks opposing imperialism and Zionism and entered the sphere of timid subservience to U.S. imperialism. As-Sadat's regime has become an ally and a friend of Israel.

TISHRIN adds: Those who want to investigate the significance of As-Sadat's regime entering the sphere of U.S. imperialist influence can undoubtedly realize the seriousness of the questions raised by His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad at the opening session of the third summit conference of the Pan-Arab Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation held recently in Damascus. President al-Asad asked: Can we imagine that the time will come when As-Sadat will participate with Menahem Begin in the planning of an offensive operation against Syria?

President al-Asad realized that such a statement is a shock to the Arab individual who could never imagine, particularly after all the victories achieved by the Egyptian masses and especially in 'Abd an-Nasir's Egypt, that an Arab ruler would join the enemy camp. Therefore, President al-Asad said: I know and all of us know, that such talk is painful and hard to accept, even harder than bullets, as we put it. But is this strange? Is this impossible in the aftermath of what has happened?

The questions raised by His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad are justifiable, realistic and necessary in order to realize the nature of the coming phase, to formulate the strategy of Arab action and classify possible enemies.

After reviewing what is taking place and what is being planned to strike at the Arab cause, TISHRIN says: These dreams and plans have been conceived by the parties to the plot because they are in line with the ambitions of the imperialists and Zionists to dominate the Arab homeland and its oil and other resources. These ambitions are not new.

What will encourage the adventures of the imperialists and Zionists is having As-Sadat join them as an ally and a stooge ready to implement any task he is asked to do. What has been happening and what is being planned in secret reaffirm the old fact; namely, that Syria, the Palestinian Arab people and Jordan are not the only targets, but that the target is all the Arab states regardless of their proximity or distance from the frontlines with the Zionist enemy. The enemy has an appetite for Arab oil and he does not conceal his ambitions. The enemy seeks to impose his will and domination on the Arabs, to reformulate the map of the area, and to loot Arab resources in order to make their owners subservient to him. In this the enemy does not differentiate between one Arab country and the other or between one regime and the other. The Arabs are all the same when it comes to enemy ambitions.

The enemy is making persistent efforts to divide the Arab ranks in order to achieve his goals. The enemy ambitions include the steadfast and support states as well as the spectators who wished that As-Sadat would go back on his capitulationist line. Such a grave danger should prompt the Arabs to stop classifying themselves in such an artificial manner and calling certain states steadfast states, other states support states, and still other states spectator states. Such a grave danger should also prompt the Arabs to be united in rank and in one trench and to participate in the fateful battle.

TISHRIN concludes: The resolutions adopted by the pan-Arab Front for Steadfastness and Confrontation open the door for all the Arabs who are eager to keep their independence, freedom, and sovereignty and to protect their resources and the dignity of their nation and its national interests to praticipate in the battle by rallying behind steadfast Syria, which now represents the Arab battlefield and the first line of the front.

ALGERIA

SRV'S NGUYEN HUU THO MEETS WITH OFFICIALS

LD261552Y Algiers Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 26 Sep 78 LD

[Text] The vice president of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] is continuing his official visit to Algeria. Mr Nguyen Huu Tho, who arrived in Algiers yesterday, had talks this morning with Mr Abdelaziz Bouteflika, member of the Council of the Revolution and minister of foreign affairs. Mr Nguyen Huu Tho had previously gone to Rouiba, where he visited the Sonacome [sole manufacturer, importer of motor vehicles, agricultural equipment, allied products] plant.

Yesterday Mr Nguyen Huu Tho was received by Mr Salah Yahiaoui, member of the Council of the Revolution and executive official in charge of the party apparatus. During the conversation, Algeria's guest gave a detailed report on the development of events in Southeast Asia and their political implications for the development effort currently being undertaken by the SRV. Mr Nguyen Huu Tho enumerated the SRV's main aims in its efforts with a view to completing the present stage of development and to lighten the burden inherited from more than 30 years of war.

Finally, the Vietnamese vice president praised the current state of Algerian-Vietnamese relations, which have been and still are based on mutual assistance and support as well as on the principles of the anti-imperialist and anticolonialist struggle.

Mr Yahiaoui emphasized that Algeria will remain the natural ally of the Vietnamese people in the just fight it is waging for a better future.

BOUMEDIENE RECEIVES WPC MESSAGE ON CAMP DAVID

LD270254Y Algiers Domestic Service in French 2100 GMT 26 Sep 78 LD

[Text] The president of the republic and chairman of the Revolution Council has received a message from the WPC. Here is the text of it:

The WPC supports your stand against the Camp David agreement and hails the policy of tne Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation against imperialism, Zionism and their local allies, and fully supports the efforts to achieve the unity of the anti-imperialist forces (?of their countries).

The WPC vigorously condemns the American machinations aimed at turning the West Bank and the Gaza Strip into Israeli colonies [words indistinct] the military or economic interests of imperialism in the Middle East. It also supports your stand regarding the [word indistinct] and cohesion of progressive (?Arab forces) with their friends and in particular the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and forces of progress.

The WPC vigorously states that the withdrawal of Israel from all occupied territories, the implementation of the national inalienable right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and the founding of their own independent and sovereign state as well as the return to their homeland are prerequisite conditions of peace in the Middle East.

The WPC (?assures the president of the republic) of [words indistinct] and its solidarity.

ASH-SHA'B VIEWS RELEASE OF CAMP DAVID LETTERS

LD261426Y Algiers ASH-SHA'B in Arabic 23 Sep 78 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "An Exposed Maneuver"]

[Text] Amidst the wave of indignation and anger that swept the Arab world following the Camp David accords, there have been two new elements in the situation:

The press conference which the Egyptian ruler held in Rabat in which he impudently alleged that he "remained loyal to the Rabat summit resolutions" within the context of the agreement he signed with Menahem Begin, leader of the Zionist entity;

The White House release of the texts of nine letters As-Sadat, Carter and Begin exchanged during their stay at Camp David.

Although we need not answer the allegations of the Cairo ruler who lost all sense of dignity when he prostrated himself at the feet of Begin, turned his back on the Arabs and reneged on all the resolutions of the Arab summit conferences, particularly those which declare the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and recognition of or contact with the Zionist enemy without unanimous Arab approval, the second element in the situation remains the subject of many questions:

What was the real purpose behind the White House's release of the nine letters exchanged by the Camp David leaders, despite the fact that they agreed to conduct the summit work in absolute secrecy and that all the approaches to the place were sealed even to the press?

Why were these letters released now after the Camp David accords have been received with almost total Arab rejection, except for the Rabat regime which alone stood behind the Cairo ruler?

These questions will persistently come to the fore as long as it is difficult, on the basis of previous experience, to assume honesty in the action of the White House. Whatever the intentions of the host of the rulers of Cairo and Tel Aviv may be, the publication of these letters in these circumstances in particular is a deliberate and obvious plot aiming at several objectives:

First, to spread confusion regarding the contents of the Camp David agreements and to save As-Sadat from the abyss of surrender by portraying him as the ruler who did not surrender, whereas in fact his mere reconciliation with Begin and recognition of the Zionist occupation of Palestine is a total surrender in both the real and political sense and a national treason that is not subject to interpretation.

Second, to try to project a false hard stance by As-Sadat in regard to the rights of Moslems in Jerusalem, whereas in fact his visit to this holy city in its present status was a clear recognition of the legitimacy of the Zionist occupation of it.

Third, the attempt to contain the strong and hostile Arab reaction to the treasonous step taken by the Cairo ruler so as to facilitate the mission of U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, who has not yet left the Arab east where he is carrying out contacts here and there in order to prepare the atmosphere for the implementation of the recent Zionist-imperialist solution without arousing the resistance of U.S. friends in the area.

Fourth, to portray the President in the White House as an impartial party to the Camp David negotiations and merely a mail box for the conferees, despite the fact that he declared prior to the tripartite meeting that he would be a basic party to the negotiations. It is also despite the fact that nobody in the Arab world doubts that the United States is the one which prepared the Camp David concoction and which is the primary beneficiary from it politically, economically and strategically.

This attempt to reverse facts is a blatant distortion aimed at saving the U.S. friends in the area from embarrassment, the friends whom As-Sadat surprised with more than what they expected from him or what is acceptable to them, thus placing them in a critical situation toward Arab public opinion. It is very difficult in such a situation not to take the masses' reaction into account.

Therefore, the conclusion to be drawn is that the publication of the letters is in fact part of a U.S. diplomatic campaign to impose the Camp David solution. We believe that the means which Washington is now threatening to use against the "moderate regimes" range between the threat to explode their internal differences and tribal disputes to withholding economic aid. But will we, the Arabs, place bread above national dignity?

The answer will come from Damascus in a few hours' time, signed by five leaders representing the vanguard of liberation in the Arab nation and its struggling leadership.

ASH-SHA'B COMMENTS ON STEADFASTNESS CONFERENCE

LD261438Y Algiers ASH-SHA'B in Arabic 23 Sep 78 p 1 LD

[Article by ASH-SHA'B special correspondent Sa'id Hammush: "The Conference of Responsibility and Challenge"]

[Excerpts] After the heads of the states of the Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation sat down at the table for the opening session of the front's third summit, and before President Hafiz al-Asad formally declared the conference open, President Houari Boumediene was the first to speak. Turning toward Yasir 'Arafat, he said: "The situation is not simple this time."

This simple sentence in itself is of great significance: It indicates the gravity of the present situation that resulted from As-Sadat going all the way in the course he has been pursuing. The Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation, as indicated by the high-level responsibility at which the third summit is being held, is resolved to face this situation.

In response to Boumediene's sentence, 'Arafat replied: "We are fighting the Arab Petain. We are here to prove that the Arab position is strong, very strong."

If the Arab position is really strong because of the will of the Arab masses and the stand of the Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation, the front also realizes the gravity of the situation which As-Sadat has created in the area. Emphasizing this at the opening of the conference, President Boumediene said: What all the Arabs are facing following the Camp David summit is a tragedy, for As-Sadat gave the enemies of the Arabs their biggest victory, a victory that was impossible in the past.

As-Sadat used to reiterate that he would not contemplate any separate solution with Israel and that he would not accept the recognition of Israel. But today this has happened and As-Sadat has signed a separate deal with Israel, thus turning his back on the Arabs and on the struggle of the Egyptian people. He no longer mentions Palestine or even Jerusalem, whereas previously he used to reiterate that Palestine was the crux of the problem.

In any case, and as the Syrian president said at the opening of the conference, "it is unimportant that we look at the past and shed tears about it. What matters is to look toward the future and to plan for it."

This is the general thinking prevailing at the conference, and it is reflected in the responsibilities the Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation is shouldering. Despite the ferocious imperialist onslaught, the will to struggle and to resist among the Arab masses is strong, for they believe that although what they are facing as a result of As-Sadat's submission and surrender had been possible, what should not now be possible is for the defeatism and capitulation of the individual to triumph over the masses' will for struggle. They also believe that what As-Sadat has done is not binding on any Arab.

It is important that we recall here what Yasir 'Arafat and the official conference spokesman said about the need to rectify the situation in Egypt: We shall fight the pharaoh, as one of the Arab head delegates said, and we shall fight the Arab Petain, as 'Arafat said.

However, there is a bright spot in the circumstances in which the conference is being held, namely the stand adopted by the various Arab countries toward the outcome of the Camp David conference and which contributes to strengthening the Arab stand. We mention in particular Jordan's stand. While the conference was in progress, there were constant contacts in order to acquaint the Jordanian monarch with the results of the conference.

These contacts with the Jordanian monarch materialized yesterday in the form of a meeting between him and Chairman al-Qadhdhafi. This meeting can be regarded as part of the political action plan approved by the conference to carry out Arab and international contacts in order to strengthen the Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation and serve the Arab cause.

Even if U.S. Secretary of State Vance arrives in Damascus today or tomorrow, this, as a conference spokesman said, will have nothing to do with the conference.

LIBYA

UGANDA'S AMIN ARRIVES TO MEET WITH AL-QADHDHAFI

LD261312Y Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 26 Sep 78 LD

[Excerpts] Al-Haj Idi Amin Dada, president of the Republic of Uganda, arrived in Tripoli this morning on a visit to the Jamahiriyah. An official reception was accorded the Ugandan president at Tripoli International Airport, where Major 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud was at the head of those who welcomed the Ugandan president.

In a statement to a JANA correspondent, President Idi Amin Dada emphasized that Uganda and the Jamahiriyah have excellent relations, that his visit to the Jamahiriyah falls within the framework of bilateral contacts, and that he will discuss with the brother colonel the pan-Arab stand in confronting the results of Stable David.

President Idi Amin stressed the need to continue the armed struggle for the total liberation of Palestine and the removal of the roots of Zionism from the Arab region. He declared anew Uganda's total support for the Palestinian and Arab cause. He explained that Uganda and the Jamahiriyah would continue their struggle aginst imperialism and Zionism.

Regarding the situation in southern Africa, President Idi Amin said, with the continuous support rendered by the Jamahiriyah and other progressive Arab forces and the forces that cherish peace in the world, victory will be the ally of Africa against the racist regimes in the southern part of the African Continent.

Received by Al-Qadhdhafi

LD262041Y Tripoli Voice of the Arab Homeland in Arabic 2015 GMT 26 Sep 78 LD

[Text] This afternoon the brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi received in audience Ugandan President Idi Amin, who is currently visiting the Jamahiriyah. The leader of the revolution and the Ugandan president discussed the current situation in the Arab region and the colonialist attack to which the region and the continent of Africa are being exposed.

AT-TURAYKI CONFERS WITH TUNISIA'S FITOURI

LD261343Y Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 26 Sep 78 LD

[Text] A JANA correspondent has learned that Dr 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, the foreign secretary, has again spoken with Mohamed Fitouri, the Tunisian foreign minister. They discussed the current Arab situation and recent developments in the Arab region.

MALTESE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES FOR TALKS

LD252258Y Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1730 GMT 25 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Tripoli--Maltese Deputy Prime Minister Mr Joseph Cassar arrived in Tripoli this evening. He will be holding talks and contacts to consolidate bilateral relations between the two countries. Planning Secretary Musa Ahmad Abo Furayway, the Maltese ambassador and the Foreign Secretariat protocol official were at the airport to welcome the guest.

Meets With At-Turayki

LD261600Y Tripoli JANA in English 1510 GMT 26 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Tripoli, September 26, JANA--Foreign Secretary Dr 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki this morning met the Maltese deputy-prime minister, [title as received] Mr Joseph Cassar, who is on a visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah to hold talks with local officials, in order to promote bilateral relations between the two countries.

The two officials revived the two countries' relations and investigated the appropriate ways and means of developing these relations in the interest of the Libyan and the Maltese friendly peoples. They also tackled international problems of mutual interest.

Departs 26 Sep

LD261904Y Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1815 GMT 26 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Tripoli--Joseph Cassar, Maltese deputy prime minister, this evening left Tripoli at the end of his visit to the Jamahiriyah. During the visit he conducted talks with Libyan officials aimed at consolidating bilateral relations. Joseph Cassar was seen off at Tripoli International Airport by brother Mansur Badr, secretary for maritime transport and a delegate from the protocol section at the Foreign Secretariat.

GENERAL ARAB PEOPLE'S CONGRESS CONCLUDES MEETING

LD262218Y Tripoli Voice of the Arab Homeland in Arabic 2015 GMT 26 Sep 78 LD

[Excerpt] At the end of its seventh session in Tripoli, the Permanent Secretariat of the General Arab People's Congress has adopted a number of resolutions. The conference did this after having discussed the latest developments in the condition and circumstances of the Palestinian Arab issue in the wake of the capitulatory agreement of Stable David. The resolutions underline the need to intensify support for the Palestinian revolution--both materially and militarily--and to unite its units and also to give it the opportunities to [word indistinct] fighting capability and experience, both in the Arab progressive countries and in other parts of the world as well. The resolutions also cite the need to open camps in the Arab countries for the training of (?sons) of the Palestinian revolution and the need to set up (?rear) bases which would consolidate their fighting capabilities inside the progressive Arab countries.

The secretariat asked that all the Arab fronts be opened in order to confront the enemy with Palestinian armed action on these fronts. Within the framework of consolidating the Egyptian progressive national movement, and calling upon the movement to unify its ranks, the permanent Secretariat called for the implementation of a number of important issues. These issues include the need to unify Egypt's progressive national forces as a prerequisite for the Egyptian struggle if it is to over throw the renegade regime in Cairo, and the need to give effective support to the national movement inside and outside Egypt by all methods which are bound to increase the fighting capabilities of this movement.

It was also decided to [word indistinct] to place all the capabilities of the progressive Arab countries at the disposal of the effort to intensify information directed toward the Egyptian masses. In this way it is hoped to reveal the gravity of the imperialist-Zionist plot and the role of the Egyptian president in this plot. It is also hoped to remove or lessen restrictions in connection with (?governmental) procedures; entry, exit, residence and work regarding Egyptian Arab citizens.

The secretariat also stressed--in its resolution on the consolidation of the Lebanese progressive national patriotic movement--the unity of the Lebanese people and territory, and also expressed opposition to the isolationist, Zionist and racist plot to partition Lebanon, also the unity of the national progressive national patritic movement. It was decided to give all forms of all-round urgent material, political and information support and assistance to the national movement so as to confront the plan.

The secretariat endorsed the attitude adopted by the third conference of the National Front for Steadfastness and Confrontation regarding the Lebanese issue; also to increase the effectiveness of military and political coordination between the Palestinian revolution and the Lebanese progressive national and patriotic forces and Syria so as to confront the U.S. Zionist and [word indistinct] Egyptian plan in Lebanon.

The secretariat also stressed the support for the struggle of the Saharan people and also the coordination of dialog among the patriotic forces in the Arab homeland. The Permanent Secretariat stressed the need for Iraq to join the front in order to consolidate the stands opposing the agreements of Stable David.

Recommendations Adopted

LD270218Y Tripoli Voice of the Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 26 Sep 78 LD

[Text] The Permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Congress, which concluded its seventh session today in Tripoli, adopted the following recommendations:

1. Total rejection of the Camp David agreements and their consequences as they represent a flagrant aggression against the rights of the Arab nation, an insulting compromise of its dignity, abandonment of its right to liberate Palestine and all the occupied Arab territories and abnegation of the existence of the Arab people of Palestine and their sole lawful representative, the PLO. In addition they perpetuate the Zionist occupation of Sinai and the West Bank in spite of the false intention of withdrawal. The two agreements are contrary to the UN Charter, particularly the part that recognizes the rights of the Arab people of Palestine, foremost their right to return, to self-determination and to establish an independent state in Palestine. They also contradict the resolutions of the Arab and Islamic summit conferences and disavow the PLO, which has been recognized by most states in the world and the United Nations, which gave it the status of an observer.

2. The terms of the two agreements are contrary to the consensus of the international community, which rejects the occupation by force of the land of others and acknowledges the right of every people to carry arms to retrieve their lawful rights.

3. As-Sadat has no right to decide the fate of the Arab people because he has usurped power, suppressed democratic freedoms in Egypt and prevented the true representatives of the people from possessing the means of expressing the will of this fighting people.

4. As-Sadat does not have the right to determine the rights of the Palestinian Arab people, who are represented by their sole lawful body, the PLO. We call on all detachments of the Palestinian revolution to carry out the Tripoli Charter so as to deepen national unity and so that all guns may be directed toward one target, liberation through armed struggle. We also call on the forces of Arab revolution to strengthen their cohesion with the revolution of Palestine.

5. In implementation of the resolutions of the Arab People's Congress and to meet the needs of national struggle and to give an objective answer to the challenges (?surrounding the Arab region), the framework of the National Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation can accommodate all the Arab regimes which reject the capitulatory solutions and which resist the treacherous plot which As-Sadat and his masters wish to impose on the Arab nation.

Therefore, the accession of Iraq has become a necessity which must be carried out in order that this front may become an effective weapon against the enemy and may preclude further fragmentation among the progressive regimes. The only yardstick must be the practical struggle against the plans [words indistinct].

6. Call on the parties referred to in the two agreements to be committed by the resolutions of the Arab People's Congress regarding adherence to the full liberation of Palestine and the occupied Arab territories and [word indistinct] of UN Resolutions 242 and 338.

7. Expedite the formation of the eastern front, composed of Syria, Iraq, the PLO and the progressive nationalist forces in Lebanon, and if possible extending it to cover the Jordanian front. All Arab economic and military resources should be mobilized for the reply to this aggression, which has gone beyond the usurpation of rights to encroachment on the very national existence of the Arab nation. The situation is such that it is inadmissible for any party to invoke any reason that might prevent the building of an Arab power through this front, which can provide real possibilities for the Arab nation to rout the enemy. Obviously, secondary differences should be set aside or frozen.

8. A note should be addressed from the Egyptian national movement to Kurt Waldheim, the UN secretary general, and other international organizations and all heads of state, declaring that the Egyptian president is not competent to sign on behalf of the Egyptian Arab people, being a usurper of power and a squanderer of the dignity and rights of this people.

[illegible] similar note should be sent from the PLO stressing the invalidity of any agree- [illegible] fails to recognize the rights of the Arab people of Palestine, foremost [illegible]ght of return and self-determination as provided in UN and summit resolu- [illegible]enshrined in international conventions and documents.

[illegible]ation should be taken to send popular and trade union delegations to Asian and Arrican socialist states to explain the Arab position and to make contacts with political and popular organizations in the Arab homeland.

11. Invitations to the liberation movements and the progressive and democratic forces in the world to attend the emergency session of the Arab People's Congress which is to be held on 2 November 1978. The purpose is to strengthen relations with them and to deepen their support of the Arab liberation struggle on the basis of the aforementioned principles on the grounds that the Arab struggle is indivisible from the world liberation struggle against imperialism and the forces of aggression and domination over peoples.

12. (A) Take an inventory of American interests in the Arab homeland and work to confront them with a boycott and other means in a gradual and well-considered manner;

(B) Invite the International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions to implement the resolution on the boycott of American aircraft and ships for one or more days and to examine what can be done (?within the framework) of confrontation against American imperialist policy.

13. Strengthen the struggle of the Arab people in Egypt as represented by their progressive and nationalist forces in confronting the plotting of the Egyptian regime by (A) providing all material help to the Egyptian nationalist progressive movement internally and externally in confronting the fierce movement which is led by the ruling regime in Egypt on the basis of a definite budget allocated by the progressive regimes for this purpose; (B) developing the measures existing in the progressive regimes to make the Egyptian citizens feel that they are in their own homeland.

14. Palestine: (A) call for continued dialog between the groups of the Palestinian resistence on the basis of the Tripoli document on national unity; (B) escalate the Fida'i operations inside the occupied land and strengthening the struggle capability [words indistinct] enabling the Palestinian revolution to carry out its national tasks in confronting the Zionist enemy on all the confrontation fronts.

15. Address an appeal to the progressive and liberation forces in the world to be vigilant toward any plotting by imperialism, Zionism and their agents against our Arab people in Egypt so that the tragedies of Chile and Nicaragua may not be repeated.

16. Call on the Arab masses in all the Arab countries to stage an official 1-hour strike at a date to be fixed by the secretariat to express the Arab nation's anger and rejection of capitulation and [word indistinct] and to affirm its readiness to resist the plots of imperialism, Zionism and reaction, in the forefront of which are the agreements of Camp David.

17. Call for escalating the struggle inside the occupied land and demand that frontiers should be open to the Palestinian resistence to enable it carry out its struggle task.

WESTERN SAHARA

FOURTH POLISARIO CONFERENCE BEGINS SESSION

LD252226Y Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 25 Sep 78 LD

[Summary] The opening of the Fourth Conference of the POLISARIO Front took place today in the liberated territories of Saharan Democratic Arab Republic in the presence of a number of delegates elected by the Saharan popular conferences as well as representatives of world press and several foreign delegations--including representatives of the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party and the French Socialist Party.

This conference will study a number of political and military issues in light of recent developments in the region and will assess the stages through which the just struggle of the Saharan people passed since their country was invaded by forces of aggression and expansion. Moreover, it will also analyze the front's strategy in the coming stage.

Among other important issues which the conference will discuss is the front's initiative for a temporary cease-fire in Mauritania.

A number of Moroccan prisoners were brought today before representatives of national and international press attending the Fourth Conference of the POLISARIO Front.

Statement Issued

LD252230Y Algiers Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 25 Sep 78 LD

[Text] On the occasion of the opening of its fourth conference, the POLISARIO Front has just issued an official statement which we will now read to you in full.

The Saharan people, their sole legal representative the POLISARIO Front, and the Government of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic, (?while) unshakably committed to continuing the struggle for national liberation and the defense of the territorial integrity of the Western Sahara, [word indistinct] themselves (?legitimately) for peace and spare no effort to call on the aggressors against our people to come to their senses, to resist the [word indistinct] of the serious consequences which may result from continuing aggression and expansionism on the one hand, and from denying our people their legitimate national rights on the other.

On the occasion of the holding of the Fourth General People's Conference of the POLISARIO Front, a fresh concrete gesture of peace by the Saharan people, a new historic occasion has been [word indistinct] offered (?and) [word indistinct] by the adopting of the principle of releasing (?eight hostages) [words indistinct] Spanish. These prisoners [word indistinct] our national territory.

This gesture is a fresh demonstration of the Saharan people's good will and an appeal to Spain to review its position of refusing to recognize our people and their legitimate rights, a refusal which has obtained since the colonization of our country and has been [words indistinct] demonstrated by the (?circles) [words indistinct] in Madrid.

Our people [words indistinct] historic, has also decided to contribute to encouraging the setting-up of an Islamic Red Crescent organization, which is to see the light of day at the [word indistinct] conference in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. We call on the conscience of the international community to bear witness to our people's desire and willingness to live in freedom and sovereignty on their national territory, but also to their determination to struggle with all the means at their disposal to seize hold of their rights, giving all (?their efforts) to it.

We call on all peace and justice-loving forces to act side by side with our people to compel the foreign aggressors against our fatherland to resume the path of reason, to respect the reality of our existence, to look forward to a future of peace, not as a slogan but as a (?joint) effort. And our people have the right to require similar gestures to confront any confusion which certain parties are trying to instigate.

Address by Secretary General

LD262244Y Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 26 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Mohamed Abdul Aziz, secretary general of the POLISARIO Front, addressing the fourth conference of the front, which is being held in the liberated Saharan territory, said that the delaying tactics and prevarications of the new rulers in Mauritania about changing the policy of crimes and war against our people does not call for optimism. He added that the bold historical initiative adopted by POLISARIO in halting the fighting in Mauritania created a real dynamism for peace in the region.

Mohamed Abdul Aziz went on to say that international organizations, especially the UN, are the framework best suited to liquidate colonialism in the Western Sahara. They are the best suited, he said, to oversee the return to its lawful owner anything that was taken by force.

He stressed that a real, just and lasting peace must have the following conditions: return to international legality, withdrawal of foreign occupation forces and respect for the lawful rights of the Saharan people to self-determination, independence, territorial integrity and national sovereignty in accordance with the resolutions of international organizations.

Abdul Razzaq Bouhara, head of the Committee for Organizations in the central apparatus of the National Liberation Front [FLN] delivered a speech which he began by conveying, on behalf of President Houari Boumediene and members of the FLN, blessing for this conference, which was considered an illustrious page in the just struggle of the Saharan people. He emphasized that the revolution of this people is the revolution of all peoples who are struggling against oppression and enslavement and for national sovereignty.

DEFENSE MINISTRY ISSUES MILITARY COMMUNIQUE

LD260310Y Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 25 Sep 78 LD

[Text] In the field of armed resistance, the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic Defense Ministry issued a military communique Monday night emphasizing that the expansionist forces of the Moroccan royal regime have resorted to the use of internationally banned napalm and phosphorous bombs following their defeat at the hand of the Saharan people's army. In this connection the communique pointed out that on 21 September a complete unit of the enemy was besieged 30 kms from Semara. Despite the intervention of a squadron of six F-15 aircraft and their shelling of the revolutionaries' positions with phosphorous and napalm bombs, the enemy's forces sustained losses--35 dead and a number of wounded--in addition to the destruction of several military vehicles.

On the same day another enemy unit north of Bin Enzaran was subjected to an ambush. This resulted in the killing of 18 soldiers and the wounding of several others.

The communique added that these two operations were preceded by several other operations against the enemy's positions in Tifariti and Guelta Zemmur on the 17th of this month and in (?Edochera) and Bojador on the 19th, in which at least 40 enemy soldiers were killed and several military installations were destroyed.

BRIEFS

TAP NEWSCAST FOR MAGHREB--Tunis, 25 September--As of today, TAP will transmit a new newscast entitled "Arab Maghreb Bulletin," beamed to its subscribers. The bulletin, which will be transmitted daily before noon and in the evening, will contain all news pertaining to the Arab Maghreb and analyses and studies of interest to the area. [Text] [Tunis TAP in Arabic 1300 GMT 25 Sep 78 LD]

REGIONAL COMMUNICATIONS NETWORKS--Tripoli, September 25, JANA--The president of the People's Committee of the General Post and Telecommunications Corporation said that the southern region and western mountain, Ajdabia and Kafra had been covered today with a telephone and telegraph network and a radio and television transmission network. The costs of these networks reached 3,081,669 Libyan dinars. [Excerpt] [Tripoli JANA in English 1530 GMT 24 Sep 78 LD]

BEGIN BRIEFS KNESSET COMMITTEE ON CAMP DAVID

TA261337Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 26 Sep 78 TA

[Text] The prime minister said that not only Israel, but both Egypt and the United States changed their positions at the Camp David conference and made concessions. In a briefing of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee Menahem Begin presented documents containing details of the positions of the United States and Egypt at the beginning of the conference. It appears that there was a difference between those positions and the agreement achieved in the end.

The prime minister said that Israel made four concessions: We agreed to reply on resolution 242, but in accordance with the determination of the International Court in The Hague to the effect that a precedent to any UN Resolution does not represent a part of the resolution itself. This permitted Israel to bypass the section in the introduction to Resolution 242 referring to nonacceptance of the conquest of territories in war. The Israeli delegation also conceded on the matter of the airfields in Sinai. Mr Begin quoted remarks by Minister Ari'el Sharon that it may be that the establishment of the airfields within Sinai had been a mistake and it would have been better to have built them within Israel, nearby the border. However, he stressed that we will not leave the fields in Sinai until it is possible to use the fields the Americans will build in the Negev. The prime minister said that the entire negotiations had been about to collapse over the matter of the settlements in Sinai and he had not been prepared to take upon himself the responsibility for preventing the chance of peace solely because of the settlements.

CABINET SESSION PRECEDES 27 SEP KNESSET DEBATE

TA270920Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 27 Sep 78 TA

[Text] The special cabinet session ended several minutes prior to the beginning of the Knesset debate. The prime minister made various clarifications concerning the documents complementing the Camp David agreements, according to a request made by Minister Moda'i.

Moda'i told correspondent Shalom Qital that even after hearing the clarification, he is still unsure but that he is inclined to vote in favor of the cabinet's proposal.

As for the MAFDAL ministers, Burg and Abu-Hazera will vote in favor, and Minister Hammer will probably abstain.

BURG SPEAKS AT MAFDAL MEETING; GUSH DEMONSTRATES

TA261630Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 26 Sep 78 TA

[Excerpts] Interior Minister Dr Yosef Burg said at the meeting of the MAFDAL Executive Committee that quiet in the southern part of the country and a peace treaty are a political necessity. If it is possible to reach peace with Egypt, we will not have to be at war on all fronts at the same time.

Dr Burg rejected the claims made by Gush Emunim members who said that Jerusalem's turn might come after Yamit. He emphasized that one of the hardest battles the prime minister had at Camp David was on Jerusalem, Gush 'Ezyon and Hebron and that the United States accepted Israel's position.

During the meeting, the Gush Emunim representative, Ben Qazover, called on the MAFDAL not to lend a hand to obliterating the remainder of the poineering spirit left among the people.

The MAFDAL Executive Committee's meeting began over an hour behind schedule because the police had cordoned off the auditorium following reports that a demonstration was being organized. Many of the delegates were not permitted to reach the auditorium. The police also disconnected the telephones in the auditorium, and routed them through their patrol van.

Hundreds of demonstrators, among them the leaders of Gush Emunim, crowded near the police barricades, holding posters opposing the prime minister and protesting the intention to remove settlements. Following negotiations with the MAFDAL leaders, a small group of demonstrators was allowed to enter the auditorium. They made their presence felt by making numerous interruptions during Minister Burg's speech.

MAFDAL SEEKS MEETING WITH BEGIN ON KNESSET VOTE

TA261754Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 26 Sep 73 TA

[Text] The MAFDAL Executive Committee has decided to meet tomorrow with the prime minister and ask him to separate the vote in the Knesset into one concerning the peace agreement and one on the removal of the settlements. If Begin insists that the vote be a single vote, each MAFDAL Knesset member will be allowed to vote according to his conscience.

The decision was made according to a proposal by MK Yehuda Ben-Me'ir.

HAMMER REPORTEDLY WILL NOT RESIGN

TA270655Y Tel Aviv HA'AREZ in Hebrew 27 Sep 78 p 1 TA

[By 'Aqiva Eldar]

[Text] Education Minister Zevulun Hammer told confidants yesterday that he does not intend to resign from the government and will abstain from the vote in the Knesset about the Camp David agreements. Hammer expressed indignation about the publication of a report about his resignation following the Knesset vote.

MAFDAL circles anticipate that six Knesset members will vote for the agreement including Ministers Burg and Abu-Hazera, four will abstain and two, MK Yehuda Ben-Me'ir and Hayyim Druckman, will vote against.

It has been learned that MK Druckman is considering the establishment of a new faction and is going to hold negotiations on this matter with MK Ge'ula Kohen and MK Moshe Shamir.

Gush Emunim heads announced yesterday that they will establish a new party and will call on their colleagues to withdraw from the MAFDAL in view of its position on the agreements.

BEGIN SPEAKS ON KNESSET VOTE, TREATY WITH EGYPT

TA261837Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 26 Sep 78 TA

[Text] Prime Minister Menahem Begin this evening called on the Likud faction to vote in favor of the Camp David agreements. At the same time, he told the members of the Knesset that they could vote according to their conscience.

Correspondent Zevi Lidar says that these words did not make it clear whether the prime minister is demanding coalition discipline in tomorrow's vote.

The Likud faction chairman interpreted Mr Begin's words as a demand that all the factions vote unanimously. On the other hand, MK Yig'al Kohen-Orgad emphasizes the reference to the vote according to one's conscience element and has already announced--as other Likud members--that he will vote against the agreements.

The prime minister explained the Camp David agreements to the Likud faction in a 2 and 1/2 hour-long lecture. He also replied to questions presented to him in writing in advance. Among other things, he said that the Egyptians are urging Israel to commence the negotiations. He announced that immediately after the vote in the Knesset, an Israeli delegation to conduct the negotiations will organize.

The prime minister thinks that the Egyptians will under no circumstances agree to territorial exchanges under which the Sinai settlements would be allowed to remain. Consequently, he said, it is necessary to remove the settlers and that Agriculture Minister Ari'el Sharon will deal with their resettlement.

Answering another question, the prime minister said that 98 percent of the peace treaty with Egypt has already been achieved and that therefore it is necessary to do everything to end the negotiations successfully.

GUR HAS RESERVATIONS ON CAMP DAVID AGREEMENTS

TA261218Y Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 26 Sep 78 p 2 TA

[Text] Former Chief of Staff Lt Gen Mordekhay Gur has, in private talks, expressed reservations on the Camp David agreements. It has been learned that Lt Gen Mordekhay Gur has grave fears about the evacuation of Sinai. He maintains that even if As-Sadat makes peace with Israel this peace might not last for long and then Israel would find itself in an inferior strategic opening position.

As for Judaea and Samaria it has been learned that the former chief of staff believes that the framework agreement for peace in the Middle East provides an opening for the establishment of a Palestinian state.

In his opinion, this agreement is an unavoidable result of the government's autonomy plan, against which he warned in the past saying that he regarded it as an easy tool for the implementation of the Brookings plan for a comprehensive solution in stages.

Lt Gen Mordekhay Gur came to the Knesset yesterday to listen to the speeches. After the meeting the former chief of staff warmly shook hands with Rabbi Druckman (NAFDAL) and with Minister Yiga'el Horowitz.

BEGIN CRITICIZES PERES, PRAISES RABIN

TA270609Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 27 Sep 78 TA

[Text] Prime Minister Menahem Begin has said that the idea of the territorial compromise as proposed by the Alinement all these years was the obstacle on the way to peace.

In a talk to friends, Begin said that during the Camp David talks the idea of the territorial compromise was raised. Then President as-Sadat rose and with a flushed face angrily exclaimed: Never, never.

Begin praised the position MK Yizhaq Rabin is expressing currently, but attacked Labor Party leader Shim'on Peres for the speech he delivered at the opening of the Knesset debate. Envy is getting the better of them, Begin said, referring to the members of the Alinement. Envy and jealousy will drive a person insane.

DAYAN'S COMMENTS ON CAMP DAVID ACCORDS REPORTED

TA262020Y Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 26 Sep 78 TA

[Text] A senior U.S. source who participated in the Camp David discussions says that the Israeli delegation to the summit conducted lengthy and exhaustive negotiations in an attempt to reject President as-Sadat's demand to evacuate the Israeli settlements from the Sinai. Political correspondent Elimelekh Ram learned from this source that long hours were dedicated to this issue but Israel finally had to comply with As-Sadat's demand.

In a briefing of directors of Foreign Ministry departments, Foreign Minister Dayan said the Yamit District and the Golan Heights should not be viewed as a heritage of the forefathers. Israel fought in the Sinai and on the Golan Heights since the Egyptians and the Syrians started a war and not because it wished to conquer these areas. Our political correspondent brings further details about the foreign minister's remarks. [begin videotape]

The foreign minister tackled the criticism leveled at the professional ability of the Israeli negotiating team at Camp David. Israeli governments have for years conducted negotiations with Jordan, negotiations that failed not for lack of professional ability but for political reasons. This time the political decision was made to advance toward peace in order to put an end to a situation where we rule over a million Arabs contrary to their will and in order to put an end to a state of war in which we have found ourselves ever since the establishment of the state, a state of war that was imposed on us by the other party, a part which sincerely desires peace today. We want peace in order to put an end to our isolation in the world and our political dependence on the United States. If the state of war continues our political dependence on the United States will only increase.

The foreign minister said that the problems involved in the framework agreement with Egypt are not complex and can be solved within few months of negotiations.

A senior source listed to us today the main questions left in the negotiations between Israel and Egypt: the fate of the Egyptian, Israeli and U.S. early warning stations in the Sinai; the airfields--who will build them, the United States or Israel with U.S. financing? Incidentally, the financing requires the approval of the U.S. Congress. Other questions: the civilian use of the airfields evacuated by the IDF in the Sinai; the highway between Al-'Aqabah and the Sinai--will it be an extraterritorial road? There are other questions of secondary importance.

In a briefing the foreign minister gave to the members of the diplomatic corps in Israel this morning, Foreign Minister Dayan noted that a certain delay may occur in the signing of the peace treaty with Egypt if in the course of the negotiations Husayn does not join the discussions about the establishment of autonomy in Judaea and Samaria.

In the briefing of the directors of the Foreign Ministry departments the foreign minister also said that nothing has been determined yet regarding the date for the resumption of the negotiations with Egypt, neither with regard to the place where they will be held nor the level on which they will be conducted. [end videotape]

ABBA EBAN URGES COOPERATION WITH EGYPT

TA261309Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 26 Sep 78 TA

[Text] Mk Abba Eban believes that, in the negotiations with Egypt, Israel must propose plans for cooperation, even in security affairs. Maybe in this way Egypt will agree to reconsider the matter of the settlements in Sinai. At any rate, MK Eban thinks that it will not be possible to implement the peace agreement if Israel does not commit itself in advance to conceding the settlements in Sinai. This position, he said, will take the form of the Alinement's draft proposal which will be presented to the Knesset. MK Eban was speaking with correspondent David Essing.

PREPARATIONS FOR JOINT EGYPT-ISRAEL COMMITTEE

TA261009Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 26 Sep 78 TA

[Text] Right after the authorization of the Camp David agreements, Israel and Egypt will establish a joint committee which will work out the plans for the changes in military deployment. Among other things, the committee will have to set the iterim dates for the evacuation and where the line which will separate the various zones will pass and discuss the matters of early warning and arrangements for flights and shipping. Military correspondent Roni Dani'el reports that to date where the committee will meet has not been determined.

MILITARY DELEGATION TO LEAVE FOR CAIRO THIS WEEK

TA270736Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 27 Sep 78 TA

[Text] Here is an item just in from the newsroom: An Israeli military delegation will this week be going to Cairo. Our political correspondent says the Egyptians were in contact yesterday with Israel through the U.S. Embassy. It was agreed that the preparatory delegation would include officers and technical coordination personnel to prepare for continuation of the talks. After the Jewish new year, the negotiations would continue on a political level. Immediately after today's vote in the Knesset, Prime Minister Begin will send messages to Presidents as-Sadat and Carter to inform them of the decision.

EGYPT TO DEMAND ENTIRE SINAI INFRASTRUCTURE

TA270657Y Tel Aviv HA'AREZ in Hebrew 27 Sep 78 p 1 TA

[By Ze'ev Schiff in Cairo]

[Text] Cairo will demand that Israel transfer to it the entire infrastructure built in the Siani: Roads, airfields, ports, structures, electricity lines, water pipes and telephone lines. I learned this from authoritative Egyptian sources.

In preparation for the talks that will open soon between the two countries the Egyptian War Ministry is preparing a series of demands. It was reported that Egypt expects Israel to behave generously with regard to the infrastructure built over the last 111 years in the peninsula. In its previous withdrawal from the Sinai Israel took items and destroyed what it could not take. Among other things, Israel destroyed roads, airfields and telephone and electricity lines.

It is to be assumed that Israel will ask that part of the equipment, such as communications equipment, be transferred to the green line boundaries. As for the other things, it will have to discuss them with Egypt. It is possible that Israel will ask payment for the equipment, just as it demanded and received payment for equipment and structures it handed over to the UN Emergency Force.

MINISTER PAT DISCUSSES SETTLEMENT EVACUATION

TA261350Y Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 26 Sep 78 p 1 TA

[By Gid'on 'Eshet]

[Text] During the Camp David talks the Americans threatened that if Israel did not agree to evacuate the settlements this would cause a split between the United States and Israel and bring about Israel's isolation in the international arena.

Housing and Construction Minister Gid'on Pat made these remarks yesterday at a meeting with residents of Yamit.

Minister Pat also said that the evacuation of the settlements of the Rafah approaches, if approved by the Knesset, would only take place in the 3d year after the signing of the peace agreement.

Minister Pat met with the residents of Yamit at their request after they had expressed anger at the fact that no cabinet minister had bothered to meet them and tell them of the government's intentions. However, Minister Pat was also unable to tell them much about what is to happen in the future. As for the immediate problem--additional living space--the minister said that his ministry would submit an answer within the next 2 weeks. However, the minister of housing did not have specific details. At the same time he recommended that "no palaces be built."

The minister reasserted his support for the evacuation of the settlements saying: "I see nothing sacred in settlements, only in settlers." He said that the government would help them.

Minister Pat also said at the meeting that settlement in the Rafah approaches contributed to security. The minister of housing said that without these settlements it would have been impossible to achieve the peace agreement signed at Camp David.

SIX NEW FACTORIES APPROVED FOR YAMIT

TA261351Y Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 26 Sep 78 p 8 TA

[By David Eppel]

[Excerpt] The International Committee for the Administration of Yamit last week approved the establishment of six new industrial concerns in Yamit--a toy making and nursery equipment factory, a printing plant, a metal plant, a clothing factory and a plastic welding plant.

Work is continuing in Yamit but a delegation of town council members is due to be received by Housing and Construction Minister Gid'on Pat to finally clarify the building and development plans for the town in the near future.

MINISTER PAT PROMISES YAMIT CONSTRUCTION TO CONTINUE

TA252117Y Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 28 Sep 78 TA

[Text] Construction and Housing Minister Gid'on Pat told the Yamit District Action Committee tonight that all the construction which has already been started in the district will be completed according to the contracts. At the same time, the minister said that the cabinet is determined to carry out the removal, if the Knesset should decide on that.

SHARON ON CONTINUED DEVELOPMENT IN S. SINAI

TA251419Y Tel Aviv HA'AREZ in Hebrew 25 Sep 78 p 2 TA

[By Eli Allon]

[Text] Agriculture Minister Ari'el Sharon met at the end of the week with the head of the Administration for the Development of Merhav Shelomo, Re'uven Alloni, and instructed him to continue the development work in the settlements of the Shelomo Gulf.

The minister also gave instructions not to begin constructing new projects as planned. [as published] In the meeting the agriculture minister promised that he will soon tour the Shelomo Gulf and discuss the future of the settlements and the settlers.

AL-'ARISH RESIDENTS MARCH IN SUPPORT OF ACCORDS

TA262013Y Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 26 Sep 78 TA

[Text] A demonstration in support of the Camp David agreements was held in Al-'Arish today. With the approval of the military authorities, about 7,000 Al-'Arish residents marched through the streets holding the flags of Egypt and Israel and pictures of Begin and As-Sadat. The demonstrators called out slogans supporting As-Sadat's moves. The security forces did not intervene.

QIRYAT ARBA' SETTLERS PROTEST CONSTRUCTION FREEZE

TA262010Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 26 Sep 78 TA

[Text] The Qiryat Arba' settlers tonight lit torches on several hilltops to protest the freezing of construction in Qiryat Arba'. In a cable they sent to Prime Minister Menahem Begin, the settlers said that the torches are a reminder of his promise to start fleshing out the settlements immediately and promised that they will continue to light torches until he fulfills his promise.

GENERAL STRIKE IN QAZRIN SUPPORTS YAMIT SETTLERS

TA270831Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 27 Sep 78 TA

[Text] The inhabitants of Qazrin, on the Golan Heights, have decided to call a general strike today to protest the removal of the settlers from Yamit District. The decision was unanimously accepted in a general meeting held yesterday. A few of the inhabitants of Qazrin will go to Jerusalem to participate in the settlers' strike while others will remain in Qazrin to help the construction workers in their work.

COMMENTS BY W. BANK NOTABLES ON AUTONOMY PLAN

TA252140Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2100 GMT 25 Sep 78 TA

[Text] Bethlehem Mayor Elyas Frayj said that one should not hurry to take a stand regarding the proposals now made to the Palestinians. We are at a crucial crossroads, he said, and we decided to listen and not to hurry to either accept or reject proposals. Any suggestion made to us requires a thorough check. Elyas Frayj was reacting to the Camp David talks and made these comments to ITIM correspondent Shefi Gabay.

The ITIM correspondent adds that the personalities who are supporters of Jordan said, in contacts held recently with senior military government personnel, that they reject the prime minister's original plan as presented at the Camp David summit. If changes are added to the plan, they will want to hear King Husayn's position, as well as that of the Arab countries close to Jordan.

Our correspondent adds that contacts have recently been held between Egyptian personalities and personalities from Judaea and Samaria. The Egyptian personalities phoned the notables in the territories from Europe.

EXPLOSIVE FOUND NEAR OFFICE OF W. BANK MODERATE

TA251429Y Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 25 Sep 78 p 6 TA

[By Tawfiq Khuri]

[Text] An explosive charge was placed near the office of (Mustafa Dudin), a former Jordanian minister from Hebron who was one of the first supporters of the Camp David agreements.

A few months ago (Dudin) set up the "Union of the Villages in the Region of Hebron Mountain" with the approval of the military authorities, in order to create an element to compete with the Hebron mayor. Extremist circles in Judaea and Samaria sharply attacked the union and its leader, claiming that the act was aimed at implementing the autonomy plan.

The bomb placed near the offices of the union of villages was discovered on Saturday morning and defused.

HADDAD DENIES PLAN TO ISSUE 'FREE LEBANON' ID CARDS

TA262112Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2100 GMT 26 Sep 78 TA

[Text] The commander of the Christian forces in southern Lebanon, Maj Sa'd Haddad, this evening denied that he suggested to the Shi'ite villagers in the region that they carry identity cards of the republic of free Lebanon in order to be able to move freely in Israel.

In a report by a correspondent of one of the Beirut news agencies it was said that Haddad suggested this at a meeting with the heads of the Shi'ite villages in Bint Jubayl.

In a talk with our correspondent, Yehezqel Hame'iri, Haddad emphasized that the study was fabricated and that no such meeting occurred.

SHAH INTERVIEWED ON DOMESTIC, REGIONAL SITUATIONS

LD2609511Y Milan CORRIERE DELLA SERA in Italian 21 Sep 78 pp 1-2 LD

[Dino Frescobaldi undated interview in Tehran with shah of Iran: "The Shah Confesses His Mistakes"]

[Text] Tehran--The shah does not minimize the gravity of the situation in Iran, acknowledging that his government has made mistakes, but he is counting on his country's importance in the world to insure that it is backed in the struggle against what he calls "international subversion." This is the gist of a lengthy, hour-long interview granted at the Sa'adabad residence in the highlands of Iran, where he usually spends 3 months of the year.

The palace, whose name means "happiness," is a white building with columns and staircase in neoclassical style, surrounded by a large garden. Inside there are more columns, 19th century paintings and extensive furnishings in the French "belle epoque" style. No noise reaches here, nor apparently do the problems of a Tehran under martial law. The meeting with the shah takes place in his private study in the presence of two court officials who stand to attention for the entire duration of the conversation. He wears a dark gray suit, and perhaps events in Iran in the past few months have not failed to leave some trace on his features.

[Question] Is there any relationship between the process of Iran's modernization and the current unrest?

[Answer] Yes, perhaps, together with certain elements such as international subversion.

[Question] You have mentioned mistakes made both in the economy and in politics. Have they influenced current events?

[Answer] That too is possible. Perhaps the administration has not given sufficient attention to people's demands; perhaps there have been forms of negligence. But now we have started a campaign against what is called corruption and we are conducting it with great vigilance.

[Question] You have always maintained that Iran must be a stable and strong point in a vital area. Do you believe that behind the current events there lies a strategy aimed at harming the stability of Iran and of the area?

[Answer] Naturally it is always possible to believe all that, because the phenomena in Iran are not isolated. We can see many things happening in many places....

[Question] Some people here have mentioned an international conspiracy....

[Answer] I cannot say yet. One would have to have proof. We have no certain proof, but one can link a number of things together and reach the same conclusion. Of course there are many rumors of weapons coming from abroad. A ridiculous amount of money has been spent. Where did it come from?

[Question] Do you have any ideas in this connection?

[Answer] Yes I do, though I do not possess the checkbook.

[Question] Do you believe that everything lies within the framework of an overall design comprising the Middle East conflict and the Horn of Africa?

[Answer] It is up to you to draw conclusions. Of course the stability of the area is experiencing a delicate phase, even though a certain breakthrough appeared at Camp David.

[Question] Could a crisis in Iran endanger neighboring countries, especially the Arab countries?

[Answer] If anything ever happened here, I believe that it would be the beginning of the end, because we control the Strait of Hormuz. The Europeans depend up to 70 percent on energy, from our area, which passes through the strait. Japan depends on it for 90 percent and even America for 50 percent of its imports. Ours is an entirely special situation.

[Question] Your army was used in Oman; do you really believe that South Yemen is a Soviet base?

[Answer] I cannot say exactly, but the policy adopted by that country toward other countries indicates the direction in which it is moving.

[Question] In your opinion is Afghanistan now part of the Soviet bloc?

(The shah does not answer; he makes a gesture with his head which could be interpreted as affirmative.)

[Question] What is your assessment of Castro's visit to Africa?

[Answer] If I could speak without being quoted I could say much more interesting things. [answer ends]

(At this point the shah makes certain off-the-record remarks, the gist of which is that the West should place its cards on the table if it wants to avoid a third world war--an opinion with which Chinese leader Hua Kuo-feng recently certainly found himself in agreement.)

[Question] Let us return to Iran's internal events. What did you mean when you confessed that you had ignored the political factor?

[Answer] Yes, I believe that we did make that mistake. That is to say, the country's infrastructure seemed so important that we probably overlooked political education, although we did try to build parties--first two, then another and now a completely open (system). Obviously one can always put forward excuses. When we began our white revolution, perhaps fewer than 25 percent of people could read and write. Now 50 percent can. It is a big difference. In 15-20 years' time there should no longer be any illiterates, and the population will be over 50 million. Some 2 years ago we began liberalization and to allow political formation. Perhaps we started too late. But some people also say: "You are moving too fast."

[Question] You have announced free elections for next year; is that promise still valid?

[Answer] Yes, absolutely: free elections, freedom of the press and freedom to demonstrate, within the limits of the law. This still holds--and even more strongly than before, because we must make up for our backwardness in political education.

[Question] How long will martial law last?

[Answer] We asked for it for 6 months, but I hope that we will be able to revoke it earlier, as long as there is no more subversion.

[Question] You prefer to talk about subversion rather than unrest.

[Answer] Subversion is sometimes worse when unrest is transformed into subversion.

[Question] You have to deal with both rightwing and leftwing opposition.

[Answer] There are two kinds of opposition: The kind which remains within the limit of the constitution is tolerable. There must be opposition in order to have discussion and dialog and so that one can criticize. Otherwise, we will never attain democracy. But then there are those who go outside the constitution. We do not know what to do with them, what to discuss.

[Question] Who are the people whom you place outside the constitution?

[Answer] They are the revolutionaries, the extremists from both sides, the people opposed to the regime.

[Question] But does not the lack of confidence in the regime stem from the fact that both the government and the regime have long been identified (in a single person)?

[Answer] You mean that the government's shortcomings have had repercussions on the actual regime? It is possible. But opposition to the regime would exist in any case, because those people think differently.

[Question] Do you believe it possible to restore faith in the regime?

[Answer] We will try to do so. This is why we are talking about a government open to all.

[Question] Can even the rightwing religious currents participate in the modernization of Iran?

[Answer] As long as they remain within the constitution, nothing is insurmountable.

[Question] Do you not believe that the latest events have provided a thrust toward forms of extremism?

[Answer] It is possible....

[Question] There is a tendency to describe a great number of young people as Marxists.

[Answer] Be that at it may, this is the claim of all those who hold demonstrations. They openly proclaim that they are revolutionary Marxists.

[Question] Do you believe that there is a danger of a religious war, as Ayatollah Khomeini has threatened?

[Answer] On what pretext? We too are Moslems. When I swore on the constitution I also swore to safeguard the Shi'ite faith. We have always been the defenders of the faith.

[Question] The government is now trying to establish a dialog with the mullahs but there are incompatibilities, for instance regarding the position of women.

[Answer] In Islam many women's rights have been recognized--more than in other religions, for instance, with regard to property, where what belongs to a woman is separate.

[Question] What about the role of the army? Some people claim that it was the army that urged the use of force for fear of liberalization....

[Answer] That is not true. The army is not involved in politics. It is just that an army is always patriotic and nationalist.

[Question] Is it true that there were soldiers who disobeyed (the officers' order to fire on the demonstrators)?

[Answer] In a big army of many hundreds of thousands of men it is to be expected that there will be some who disobey. They join up to be instructed; they cannot choose to accept this and not that. So such a thing is always possible.

[Question] Could it be, as has already happened in other countries, that some politicized officers are tempted to take matters in hand?

[Answer] I do not think so, thus far.

[Question] Italy has committed workers and investments to Iranian development programs. Do you think that as a result of recent events there may be negative repercussions in this sphere?

[Answer] I do not consider that there will be negative effects on the safety of workers and investments. The plan will perhaps be slowed down to some extent, but there should not be any delays in payment because the revenue (from oil) has not been bad so far.

[Question] I have read the statements by the heir-apparent (18-year old Reza [Chiro]) [as published], who is studying in America, who said that his father has "made mistakes" and that Iranian students hostile to the regime should "come for explanations" to him.

[Answer] I do not believe he held a proper press conference. I think that many things have been put together and attributed to him. However, it seems to me that what he said was right.

[Question] You once announced your intention to renounce the throne when your son is 28 years old.

[Answer] It is not a question of age. I was thinking of renouncing the throne when the country's infrastructure is completely established, but I still have the same idea--that is, to hand over to the heir while I am still alive so that the succession will be smoother. [answer ends]

(Some people believe that, if the situation worsens, the solution could indeed be a "smooth succession," with young Reza [Chiro] acceding to the throne and the regency being entrusted to persons such as present Ambassador to Washington Zahedi--the very same person who in recent days has conducted the negotiations with the religious leaders of the holy city of Qom. Moreover, even the present shah received the throne from his father while the latter was still alive, when the Anglo-Soviet armies invaded the country in 1941.)

[Question] There have been many accusations about the methods used by the political police (SAVAK).

[Answer] That is a thing of the past. Things have changed completely over the past 2 years.

[Question] Has anything been established about the Abadan cinema fire (which cost the lives of about 400 people)?

[Answer] The person came (he is alluding to the suspected culprit handed over by Iraq), confessed and pronounced the names of people who do not exist. However, someone else has been arrested.

[Question] Was an organization involved?

[Answer] I do not know. It was the fashion at the time to set fire to cinemas. Many cinemas and many banks were burned. I believe that the people who set fire to the Abadan cinema were the same people who set fire to installations in the port of Khorramshahr.

[Question] Many figures have been circulating about the number of dead in Tehran (on the day when martial law was proclaimed).

[Answer] The last official announcement is 98, on the basis of the death certificates. Then there were several deaths among the injured.

[Question] And how many people were arrested?

[Answer] Oh, not many, very few among the political representatives.... Yes, there was also the case of the Mullah Nuri (from the mosque near Jaleh Square where the massacre occurred). There was so much money in his house.

[Question] Many people in Iran believe that President Carter gave impetus to the revolt with his battle for human rights. Later, however, Carter telephoned you to assure you of his support.

[Answer] That is because Europe, America, Iran and other countries form a whole. Iran is important to America, but it is vital to Europe. Europe would not have more than 3 months of oil reserves. What will you do after 3 months when you have used up your reserves?

RASTAKHIZ OFFICIAL: PARTY WILL PROBABLY FRAGMENT

LD252052Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1000 GMT 25 Sep 78 LD

[Text] The Executive Committee of the Rastakhiz Party is meeting this afternoon to discuss the future of the party and other relevant issues. Javad Sa'id, party deputy secretary general, said before the meeting that the party is no longer a one and all-embracing party in Iran. Speaking of the future the party, he said: Probably several parties or political organizations that will come out from within the Rastakhiz Party will become active independently. He said: The daily newspaper is no longer a party organ and all party publications can be printed and published provided they are self-sufficient financially.

JAVAD SA'ID ELECTED RASTAKHIZ PARTY SECRETARY GENERAL

LD252054Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1600 GMT 25 Sep 78 LD

[Excerpt] The Executive Committee of the Rastakhiz Party met today and elected Javad Sa'id as secretary general and approved Jamshid Amuzegar's resignation.

SHAH RECEIVES U.S. AMBASSADOR ATHERTON

LD261816Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1600 GMT 26 Sep 78 LD

[Text] The shahanshah aryamehr received Alfred Atherton, U.S. roving ambassador, at Sa'dabad Palace yesterday afternoon. William Sullivan, U.S. ambassador to the imperial court, also had the honor of being present at the audience. After a brief visit to our country, Alfred Atherton left Tehran for Ankara today.

INVESTIGATIONS OF TWO ORGANIZATIONS REPORTED

LD261250Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1000 GMT 26 Sep 78 LD

[Text] A Justice Ministry spokesman has announced that since charges were brought against the Petrochemical Company and the Atomic Energy Organization recently concerning certain irregularities in their affairs, on the request of the attorney general, Mr 'Omrani and Mr Akhavan-Malayeri, investigating magistrates from the Civil Service Tribunal, have been assigned to investigate the relevant dossiers. Since the need for speedy action required that the magistrates do their job on the spot, Mr 'Omrani began his investigations at the Petrochemical Company and Mr Akhavan-Malayeri began his at the Atomic Energy Organization today.

CHANGES IN CURFEW HOURS ANNOUNCED

Karaj Curfew

LD251212Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1000 GMT 25 Sep 78 LD

[Text] The curfew hours in Karaj and its suburbs have been reduced by 1 hour. Communique No 7 of the Military Governorate of Karaj and suburbs which was issued today states:

For the purpose of the greater comfort of the esteemed people of Karaj and suburbs and of travelers passing through the city of Karaj, the curfew hours have been reduced by 1 hour and will now run from 2400 to 0430 hours. All travelers and esteemed residents of Karaj city are expected to observe these regulations.

[Signed] Brig Gen Mir Shahpur Mikhali, military governor of Karaj

Qazvin Curfew

LD251734Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1600 GMT 25 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Communique No 8 of the Military Governorate of Qazvin and suburbs issued today states:

Dear fellow citizens, because of your cooperation with the military governorate and of your careful observation of martial law regulations, and in order to assist students engaged in evening studies and facilitate the activity of factory workers, on the request of the esteemed people of Qazvin and the suburbs, beginning Tuesday morning 26 September the night curfew will be reduced by 2 and 1/2 hours. The curfew hours, which are now between 2200 and 0500, will be changed to 2400 until 0430. We thank every citizen for his cooperation in preserving the region's order and for observing martial law regulations.

[Signed] Martial law administrator of Qazvin and the suburbs, Brigadier General Mo'tamedi.

INDIA

DESAI NOTES IMPROVED FOREIGN, DOMESTIC RELATIONS

BK260951Y Delhi ISI in English 0831 GMT 26 Sep 78 BK

[Excerpt] Addressing a public meeting in Madras on 25 September, Prime Minister Morarji Desai said that China has indicated its desire to be friendly with India and in response to this India has made it clear that there can be no true friendship between the two countries unless the question of large areas of Indian territory under Chinese occupation is settled amicably, reports AIR [All-India Radio].

External Affairs Minister Vajpayee accepted the Chinese invitation only after China assured that it would like to solve the question through friendly negotiations. Desai said India's relations with other countries, including Pakistan, are better than we ever had during the last 30 years.

The prime minister strongly refuted charges that the Janata government had sold the country to a foreign power. Such wild charges indicate the frustration of those who have lost hope of regaining power. The Janata government, he pointed out, has restored democracy and made the press free. For the first time in 10 years inflation has been contained. Barring a few pockets here and there, the law and order situation has also improved in the country. Cordial relations exist between the centre and non-Janata state governments, he said.

Referring to the Nagarwala case, Desai reiterated his statement that the amount involved in the case belonged to the former prime minister, Mrs Gandhi, and not to the State Bank of India. He described the whole transaction as unethical.

PTI reports: Desai said the position now (under the Janata government) was that India's relations with the USSR, the United States, the West European countries, other countries in Europe, America and Africa were of "absolute equality"--an equality which was not guided by any selfish consideration.

In the same way we have improved our relations with all our neighbours. For the first time in the last 30 years they were coming closer and becoming more and more friendly to this country. India's relations with Burma, Bhutan, Nepal, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Afghanistan and Iran had become very close, Desai said. Desai said India's relations with Pakistan were also better than at any time in the last 30 years. He said in the same way India's relations were good with the Middle East countries and countries of Southeast Asia and with Japan, New Zealand and Australia. Desai said thus: "Foreign policy has been carried on by the Janata government with great credit and respect for this country throughout the world."

The prime minister said the restoration of press freedom was one of the promises the Janata government had fulfilled immediately after the party came to power. Desai said this was borne out by the fact that today papers had been more freely carrying reports criticising the government than before. Sometimes in some papers completely wrong reports were being given of "imaginary events" mainly to criticise the Janata government. However, the government chose not to take any action because it believed there was freedom even to make mistakes. He made it clear that the government would not interfere in the working of the press. Action would be taken only if any law was broken, he said.

Prime Minister Desai said that relations with the states were never so cordial as under the Janata government at the centre--as an illustration the southern zonal council meeting which despite its long agenda finished its work in less than 2 hours. Desai said one of the chief ministers told him it was the first time that the work was completed in such a record time and with such cordiality and happy conclusions. This showed what relations the Janata government had with state governments run by other parties as it happened to be in the south. There was no complaint that the centre was partial to anybody. The centre looked on all state governments as members of one family, he said.

Refuting a whole range of charges levelled from the breakdown of law and order to foreign policy, the prime minister said anyone who was not perverted and considered facts dispassionately would agree that the Janata government had done well and developmental activities had been going on and would continue to go on.

Denying charges that the Janata Party was losing ground and people were losing confidence in it and that in 18 months the government had done nothing, Desai said every party had a right to criticise the government and the government had no quarrel with it. But he only hoped that the parties making the criticism respected democracy and made criticism more in accordance with facts rather than in pursuance of their "dislikes and frustrations."

Referring to the charge that he had not accepted the demand of the Rajya Sabha for appointing a committee of the House to go into "vague allegations against my son," Desai said he had not accepted it because it was "not right" to accept it.

He said he had however done something better in declaring before the House and public that if any member gave in writing about any specific complaint against his son, he would refer it to the chief justice of India. "It is very significant that more than a month has passed now and no member has written any charge yet."

Desai dismissed criticism that law and order had broken down as "a wild statement". He said he had a dialogue with the chief ministers who had met in Delhi recently and with opposition leaders and they were frankly of the view that it was "wrong propaganda." He said crime might have increased in "some pockets," but "in many areas it has decreased." He did not however mean that the position was satisfactory. He wanted all state governments to cooperate whatever their political colour to see that things improved.

VAJPAYEE MEETS WITH BHUTAN FOREIGN MINISTER IN DELHI

BK231244Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 23 Sep 78 BK

[Text] The foreign minister of Bhutan, Mr Dawa Tsering, had talks lasting nearly an hour with the external affairs minister, Mr Vajpayee, in New Delhi today. They had an exchange of views on bilateral questions, including the proposal to start an air service to Bhutan. Mr Tsering, who is on his way to New York to attend the UN General Assembly session, also discussed with Mr Vajpayee the issues likely to come up there.

FOREIGN MINISTER VAJPAYEE LEAVES FOR UN SESSION

BK251453Y Delhi ISI in English 1435 GMT 25 Sep 78 BK

[Text] External Affairs Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee left New Delhi on 24 September for New York to attend the UN General Assembly session.

DEPUTY CHIEF MINISTER OF INDIA-HELD KASHMIR RESIGNS

OW252018Y Hong Kong AFP in English 2005 GMT 25 Sep 78 OW

[Text] New Delhi, Sep 25 (AFP)--Deputy Chief Minister of Indian-held Kashmir Mirza Afzal Beg resigned today, marking a worsening political crisis in the border state.

Mr Beg has been a close confidant of Chief Minister Sheikh Mohammed Abdullah for quite long. He negotiated the 1975 accord with the federal government which led to the coming back to power of the sheikh in the state after a lapse of about 22 years. The sheikh was removed from office in 1953 by the federal government for his alleged involvement in the "Kashimr conspiracy" case.

The sheikh has now, however, charged Mr Beg with disloyalty and conspiring to overthrow him from office. He declared in the context of growing crisis in the party last week that he would not allow repetition of the 1953 situation which he claimed was engineered by some other colleagues against me.

Reports from Srinagar, summer capital of Kashmir, suggested that the crisis was connected with growing factionalism in the ruling National Conference of which the sheikh is the president. Supporters of the sheikh, particulary some of his politically active close relations, feared that Mr. Beg was working towards establishing his personal supremacy over the party as and when the ageing sheikh, aged 70, is gone.

Mr. Beg, who was divested of some of his important portfolios in a cabinet reshuffle last week, submitted his resignation at the instance of the sheikh soon after the two had a meeting to discuss party affairs. Mr. Beg declined to make any immediate comment to the press.

Chief Minister Explains Reason

BK260915Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 26 Sep 78 BK

[Text] The Jammu and Kashmir chief minister, Sheikh Abdullah, has said there is unimpeachable evidence of Mr Mirza Afzal Beg having encouraged cross-voting during the coming biennial council election.

Speaking to newsmen in Srinagar last night, he said that his long association with Mr Beg could not deter him from doing what is just. He said the legislative wing of the party will be meeting within a few days to probe the allegations and defection and those found guilty will have no place in the party. He also told newsmen that the present controversy in the party has nothing to do with who succeeds him in the office.

It may be recalled that Mirza Afzal Beg, the state deputy chief minister and vice president of the ruling National Conference, resigned from the Council of Ministers yesterday.

NEPAL

PRIME MINISTER SAYS VISIT TO PRC WILL HELP CEMENT TIES

BK251605Y Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 25 Sep 78 BK

[Text] Prime Minister Kirti Nidhi Bista has expressed confidence that his visit to the People's Republic of China at the invitation of the Chinese Government will help further cement Nepal-China ties. Mr Bista is leaving Katmandu tomorrow for Peking on a week-long official visit starting on 27 September.

He told a press conference in Katmandu today that he would discuss with the Chinese leaders bilateral relations as well as matters of regional and international interest during his goodwill visit.

Recalling the brief stopover of their majesties the king and queen in Peking en route to Japan last year, the prime minister observed that the friendly exchange of views between his majesty and the Chinese leaders made a meaningful contribution in fostering bilateral relations.

Describing the recent Nepal-China air agr ement as significant, he expressed the hope that it will facilitate bilateral contacts further.

Further Remarks

BK251615Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0724 GMT 25 Sep 78 BK

[Excerpts] Katmandu Sep 25 (AFP)--Nepalese Prime Minister Kirti Nidhi Bista has described the recent Camp David agreement between Israel and Egypt as a "step in the right direction" to restore peace in the Middle East.

Addressing a press conference on the eve of his departure for a week-long formal visit to Peking, Mr Bista said: "We are totally for peace, everywhere. For this we welcome the peace initiative of President As-Sadat.

Mr Bista reiterated his view that the recent "Sino-Japanese peace and friendship treaty would help maintain peace and progress in Asia." He said: "Both Japan and China are highly developed countries with tremendous resources. Their peace and friendship treaty is therefore very important. It will certainly contribute to peace and progress in this area."

He revealed to the press that during his sojourn in Peking he would be discussing with the Chinese leaders regional and international issues besides participating in Chinese national day celebrations. Before returning home he will visit Chengtu.

When asked whether he would pressure Chinese leaders to open Lhasa for tourism from Nepal he said: "We have indicated our desire and we have left it to China for their decision."

As for direct air services between Katmandu and Tokyo via Shanghai, Mr Bista said formal negotiations had already begun with the Japanese Government. Nepalese Finance Minister Mr B.B. Thapa would be holding further discussions with the Japanese Government leaders on his way back home from Washington via Tokyo. Premier Bista hoped that Japan would reply favourably to Nepal's request.

TIBETAN GOODWILL DELEGATION, PRC SURVEY TEAM LEAVE

BK231520Y Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 23 Sep 78 BK

[Text] The 11-member goodwill delegation from the Tibet Autonomous Region of China left Katmandu today by (Armetul) highway after completing a 3-week visit to Nepal. The delegation was led by the vice chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of the Tibet Autonomous Region and Central Committee member of the Chinese Communist Party, Mr Tien Pao.

Meanwhile, the Chinese industrial survey team which stayed in Katmandu for carrying out a feasibility study for setting up cement, paper and sugar industries in Nepal, also left for home today by air. The 10-member team from the People's Republic of China came to Katmandu on 13 June.

PAKISTAN

FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN ON CAMP DAVID ACCORD

BK221613Y Karachi Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 22 Sep 78 BK

[Text] A spokesman of the Foreign Office said in Islamabad today that the accord signed after the Camp David negotiations and related documents were being gradually studied. The total picture would become clear after fuller information throwing light on all details is available.

The spokesman reaffirmed Pakistan's commitment to the Lahore Islamic summit declaration regarding the restoration of the holy city of Jerusalem to Arab sovereignty, which is the permanent and unchangeable prerequisite for any resolution of the Middle East conflict. He recalled Pakistan's sustained initiative at the United Nations and outside to reiterate the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force and to insure Israeli withdrawal from Jerusalem and all occupied Arab territories. In this context, he referred to the letter which the president, Gen Ziaul Haq, had addressed to President as-Sadat on the eve of the latter's historic visit to Jerusalem.

Describing the absence from the documents of any reference to the Palestine Liberation Organization as a grave omission, he stressed that the Palestine Liberation Organization had been recognized by the Rabat Islamic summit and the Lahore Islamic summit as the sole representative of the Palestinian people. He regarded that the national rights of the people of Palestine, including their right to set up an independent state in Palestine, as enshrined in various UN resolutions did not find a place in the accord.

The spokesman concluded by saying that President Carter had made determined efforts toward securing peace in the Middle East and had been able, in cooperation with President as-Sadat, to initiate the process toward that end. If the process of peace is to gather momentum and to lead to a just and permanent settlement of the conflict, which has lasted for 30 years, the spokesman said, the initiative taken by President Carter will have to be pursued further to settle more fundamental issues which affect the entire Middle East region.

Further Statement

BK251134Y Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 24 Sep 78 BK

[Text] A Foreign Office spokesman said in Islamabad today that Pakistan has received documents concerning the agreement arrived at between Egypt and Israel at Camp David. He said these documents will be studied together with other countries' reaction. He said Pakistan has, however, already made known its stand on the Middle East question. It was totally committed to the restoration of Baitul Muqaddas [Jerusalem], evacuation of occupied Arab territories by Israel, and the Palestinians' right to have their own home and their right of self-determination.

About Cyprus, the spokesman reiterated Pakistan's unstinted support to Turkey and the Turkish Cypriots. He also said Pakistan would continue to work for securing a gradual and genuine disarmament by all countries, particularly the superpowers. It would also strive for the establishment of a nuclear weapon-free zone in South Asia, and effective guarantee against the threat of use of nuclear weapons against the non-nuclear countries and the transfer of nuclear technology to the developing countries.

The spokesman reiterated Pakistan's unqualified support for the independence of Namibia and for [words indistinct] transfer of power to the majority rule in Rhodesia.

SPOKESMAN REPORTS AFGHAN PRESIDENT TO VISIT

BK241720Y Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 27 Sep 78 BK

[Text] A delegation led by the commerce minister, Amin Zahid Sarfaraz, will visit Afghanistan in the first week of November this year to explore the possibility of increasing trade between the two countries.

A Foreign Office spokesman said in Islamabad today that after the visit by the Pakistan commerce minister to Kabul, President Nur Mohammad Taraki of Afghanistan is expected to pay a visit to Pakistan.

Replying to a question about the latest position regarding the [nuclear] reprocessing plant, the spokesman said dialog with France is continuing. A reply to the French president's letter is expected to be sent to Paris shortly.

AGHA SHAHI LEAVES FOR NEW YORK UNGA SESSION

BK230855Y Karachi Overseas Service in English 0030 GMT 23 Sep 78 BK

[Text] The adviser on foreign affairs, Mr Agha Shahi, left Islamabad yesterday on his way to New York to lead the 20-member Pakistan delegation to the 33d session of the UN General Assembly. Mr (Niaz Enayak), who has been appointed Pakistan's ambassador and permanent representative to the United Nations, will also be leaving soon to assume his charge and join the delegation.

HAQ PROMULGATES LAWS ON SEPARATE ELECTORATES

BK250850Y Karachi Overseas Service in English 0030 GMT 25 Sep 78 BK

[Text] The Pakistan president has promulgated necessary laws providing for separate electorates for the forthcoming general elections in the country.

To give effect to the system of separate electoral lists, he has suitably amended the relevant electoral laws. There will now be 218 seats in the National Assembly, of which 200 will be for Moslems, 8 for the minority communities and 10 for reserved seats for women. Moslem voters will vote only for the Moslem seats and the members of the minority communities for the minority seats of the basis of direct votes.

The Punjab assembly will have 240 seats for Moslems, 6 for the minority communities and 12 exclusive seats for women. The Sind assembly will have 100 seats for Moslems, 7 for minority communities and 5 for women. The NWFP [Northwest Frontier Province] assembly will have 80 seats for Moslems, 1 seat for minority communities and 4 for women. The Baluchistan assembly will have 40 seats for Moslems, 1 seat for the minority communities and 2 for women.

The election commission order 1977 has been amended empowering the election commission to delimit afresh the constituencies of the National Assembly and each provincial assembly.

BRIEFS

GDR RELIEF TO AFGHANISTAN--Relief supplies donated by the GDR for victims of recent floods worth 12 million Afghanis arrived by a GDR aircraft in Kabul this morning. The GDR ambassador presented these supplies to Eng Saleh Mohammad, director of the Accidents Relief Department of the prime minister's office. His Excellency Dr Hermann Schwiesau, the GDR ambassador in Kabul, and a number of members of the Foreign Ministry Protocol Department were present on the occasion. The director of Accident Relief Department said that the GDR donation includes 4 tons of medicine, a ton of foodstuffs for children, 1,000 blankets and some clothing. [Kabul in Dari to Europe 1730 GMT 5 Sep 78 LD]

FRG GRANT TO AFGHANISTAN--The FRG Government is extending a grant-in-aid worth DM1 million to the Afghan Interior Ministry to be utilized in the technical affairs of the security forces. The agreement pertaining to this cooperation was signed by the two sides at the Ministry of the Interior yesterday morning. The agreement was signed on behalf of Afghanistan by the chief security commandant, Comrade Eng (Sayd Daud Tabib), and on behalf of the FRG by Franz Josef Hoffmann, that country's ambassador in Kabul. The relevant documents were exchanged between them. [Text] [Kabul in Pushtu to Europe 1730 GMT 14 Sep 78 LD]

BANGLADESH-FRG ACREEMENT--Bangladesh is to get from West Germany DM60 million as a grant of general commodity aid under an agreement signed in Dacca on 25 September between the two countries. This agreement is in keeping with the annual contribution from West Germany to Bangladesh and also part of West Germany's commitment at the last consortium meeting. [Dacca Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 25 Sep 78 BK]

SOVIET-AIDED PLANT IN BANGLADESH--A general electric manufacturing plant worth 170 million taka, the country's first heavy industry for mass production of electrical goods and accessories, was inaugurated by President Ziaur Rahman in Chittagong on 26 September. The plant has been set up with Soviet collaboration. It will manufacture transformers, switchgears, insulators and other transmission and distribution equipment up to 33 kilovolts. It will also assemble electric motors and energy meters. [Dacca Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 26 Sep 78 BK]

JAPANESE GRANT TO BANGLADESH--Under three separate exchanges of notes signed in Dacca today between Japan and Bangladesh, Japan is to provide Bangladesh a total grant of 1.5 billion Japanese yen, equivalent to 120 million taka, as project aid. Out of the total grant, about 700 million yen will be utilized for implementation of marine fisheries exploration and biological research station at Cox's Bazar, while 500 million yen and 300 million yen respectively will be for implementation of the projects entitled education and broadcasting program and expansion of the Bangladesh Agricultural Institute. The grant money will be used for the import of necessary equipments and machinery from Japan. [Dacca Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 26 Sep 78 BK]

PAKISTAN SHIPS TO PRC--China is to buy from Pakistan 10 ships on cash payment in the next 5 years under an agreement signed in Islamabad today. The agreement stipulates that its provisions will continue to be operative until the terms of its validity are (?over) even after its termination. [Karachi Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 23 Sep 78 BK]

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